Daily Report

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Kapllani Speaks at CSCE on Albanians' Rights

AU1209101391 Tirana ATA in English 0918 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Report on speech by Albanian Foreign Minister Muhamet Kapllani at the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA)—In his speech at the CSCE conference the minister of foreign affairs of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani pointed out among others that the processes of democratic transformation in Eastern Europe are leading inevitably toward the creation of a new European architecture. Henceforth, the bases of a real coexistence are launched among the European nations, where dialogue is replacing confrontation, union-rivalry, equality- hegemony. But, nevertheless, the speaker continued, today Europe has to face also challenges, as are the tragic events in Yugoslavia. My country pursues them with double worry as a neighbouring country, but also as a country, where half of its nation lives in Yugoslavia. The Albanian Government supports vehemently the initiative of the European Community on the peace conference for Yugoslavia and considers it as an important step to solve peacefully the Yugoslav crisis.

Albania is living through a complex period of transition, the minister said further on. What is happening here brings about essential changes in the political, economic and social system. In continuation he said that the new epoch in Europe is characterised by fresh chances and challenges. Our continent has not guaranteed the desired unity. The economic crises in the countries of central and Eastern Europe, the nationalisms and others are emerging as more urgent problems of the new Europe. The CSCE should adapt to these changes and, why not, undertake other responsibilities for the solution of acute unsolved problems, not forgetting its fundamental goal: the creation of a new Europe.

Then the minister stressed that at this meeting he draws the attention on the difficult situation the Albanians in Yugoslavia are in. The Albanians in Kosovo have already had their say in a legitimate democratic way. A year ago Kosovo's Assembly has proclaimed the Republic of Kosovo and has passed its Constitution. In this way, they have materialised their desire to be equal subject as all the other Yugoslav peoples. It is high time, he pointed out, when the question of the violation of the Albanians' human rights in Yugoslavia is treated with special attention and with the commitment emerging from the CSCE documents. Speaking of the problem of emigrants and refugees, Muhamet Kapllani underscored that the liberalised rules for visas and passports are a premise for the realisation of the right of the persons' free movement and of the freedom to choose the place to live and to leave his own country. From our experience we have observed that some states do not respect some of the respective obligations, especially those of the final document of the Vienna and Copenhagen meeting. The Albanian citizens travelling abroad, have faced of late with restrictive even discriminating practices.

Treating of the problems of the national minorities the foreign minister said that they are very complicated and their maltreatment wrecks stability. In this framework, the speaker laid the stress on the relation between the setting up of a democratic society and the treating of the question of national minorities, on inter-frontier cooperation between the regional and local authorities as well as between the states etc.

Foreign Ministry Delegation to Council of Europe

AU1109194291 Tirana ATA in English 1804 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 11 (ATA)—At the invitation of the secretary general of the Council of Europe, Catherine Lalumiere, a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by the deputy minister, Mehill Marku, went on a visit to Strasbourg recently.

At the seat of the Council of Europe he was received by the deputy secretary general of the Council of Europe, Mr. Adinolfi; the deputy secretary of the Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Clebes; the secretary of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Mr. De Vel, and other senior officials.

The negotiations aimed at Albania's rapid integration and harmonisation of the institutional juridical system with the European ones as well as Albania's inclusion in the various programs of the aid and cooperation of the Council of Europe for the new democracies.

The official talks conducted on this occasion were focused on the definition of the priorities of Europe's assistance and cooperation with Albania for the application of the reform in the constitutional, legislative, and administrative field, of human rights, in the educational and social field, of the environment, information, etc.

The senior officials of the Council of Europe voiced the readiness and committed themselves to assist Albania in setting up and functioning of the democratic institutions and the training of the necessary cadres to this end, the drafting of new laws for the general, local elections, the reforms in the educational system etc.

Likewise, they agreed also on the intensification of the legal links between the Council of Europe through Albania's adherence to a number of conventions of the Council of Europe which are open for non-member countries too.

On September 11, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mehill Marku, participated in the debate organised in the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Council of Europe. He made an expose of Albania's foreign policy and spoke of its willingness to become as soon as possible member with full rights of the Council of Europe. The Albanian foreign deputy minister spoke also of the internal political, social and

economic situation of our country as well as of the endeavours of the National Stability Government and various political forces to ensure a less painful switch onto the market economy .

In reply to the comments and questions of this committee's members, Mr. Mehill Marku gave explanations on Albania's stand to the Yugoslav crisis laying an emphasis on the necessity of the Albanians' participation on equal footing at the peace conference on Yugoslavia. Likewise, he acquainted those present with the actual situation of the political forces in Albania on the threshold of the new elections.

Prime Ministerr Bufi Leads Delegation to Italy

AU1209150191 Tirana ATA in English 1207 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA)—At the invitation of the prime minister of the Italian Republic, Giulio Andreotti, a government delegation of Albania led by Ylli Bufi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left on a friendly working visit for Italy on September 12.

At the airport, he was seen off by Dr. Teodor Kareco, general secretary of the Council of Ministers; Sabit Broka, minister of health; Alfred Karramuco, chairman of the State Control Commission; functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.

Present was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Italian Embassy in Tirana, Raimondo Celi.

Opposition Wants Role for Kosovo in SFRY Talks

AU1209151991 Tirana ATA in English 0927 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA)—The newspaper "REPUBLIKA" carries in its issue of September 12 a joint statement of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party and Social Democratic Party of Albania supporting the European initiative for the convocation of the Conference of The Hague with regard to the solution of the Yugoslav crisis. This conference, says the statement, expresses the predisposition and concrete commitment of Europe to wipe out conflicts in Yugoslavia, for the democratic solution of the other problems as factors influencing the integration of Yugoslavia and the whole Balkans to the new democratic Europe.

The Democratic Party, the Republican Party and the Social Democratic Party of Albania, the statement says further, expects that this conference will invite the legitimate representatives of the Republic of Kosovo to have their say. Addressing with consideration and confidence the Conference of The Hague, they express once again the conviction that there can be no democratic solution of the Yugoslav problem, that peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe cannot be ensured without solving once and for all the just Albanian question in Yugoslavia.

Opposition Leader on Macedonian Independence

LD1209162591 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Albanian opposition leader Nevzat Haljilji by station correspondent Hajnal Mate, date not given; Haljilji speaks in English with superimposed Hungarian translation; introductory paragraph read by announcer—recorded]

[Text] Macedonia has proclaimed its independence, but the Albanians who live there did not vote. Our staff member Hajnal Mate conducted a telephone interview with Albanian opposition leader Nevzat Haljilji.

[Mate] Why did the Macedonian Albanians not take part in the referendum?

[Haljilji] We said before the referendum that, if the Albanians, who represent virtually 40 percent of Macedonia's population, do not get an appropriate guarantee that they will enjoy equal rights with the Macedonians, we will not take part in the referendum. Specificially, we asked for the opening of Albanian high schools, which had been shut down in the most recent period. People are demonstrating because of this in several Macedonian towns even now. It is not that we are asking for exceptional rights but simply that the Albanian population should not figure in the Constitution as a national minority, but as a nation of equal rights with other nationalities. We submitted this request to the legislature, but, so far, no measure whatever has been taken.

[Mate] Does this mean that the Albanians will hold a separate referendum?

[Haljilji] For the time being, we will wait until the Macedonian Constitution is adopted, which we expect will happen in October. If our request is not fulfilled, we will hold a separate referendum, not only with the Macedonian but also with the Kosovo Albanians. This would mean that we would no longer consider Macedonia's Constitution binding for us, and we could decide our own cultural and territorial independence.

[Mate] In this case, it would seem that, with Macedonia's independence, the situation of the Albanian population has worsened because the previous constitution had them down not as a minority but as a nationality.

[Haljilji] Unfortunately, that is true. Nationalist feelings have revived in Macedonia as well. For example, we proposed that they postpone the referendum until two weeks after the adoption of the new Constitution, and then the Albanians would also take part. Unfortunately, we got a negative response to this. So far, they have not adopted any of our proposals, so, in fact, it was they who forced us to take this step and, on this occasion, too. In the end, we conveyed our request to the European Community and to the U.S. Government as well.

[Mate] As far as I know, the Albanian politicians have asked that representatives of Yugoslavia's third nationality should be allowed to participate in The Hague peace conference. This has not been accepted.

[Haljilji] Unfortunately, we did not get an invitation to this conference, which proves that Western Europe does not take cognizance of the fact that, in settling the Yugoslav crisis, the Albanian issue should also be discussed. Incidentally, Saturday's peace talks in The Hague are just one experiment among many. We will do everything we can so that, in the future, the Albanian representatives are also present at the international forums.

[Mate] In your view, what is going to happen? Will there be an Albanian-Macedonian or an Albanian-Serb conflict?

[Hajilji] We do not want any kind of conflict, but, if there is, we will not be the ones to initiate it even then. Also, until now, we have done everything so that we might assert our people's rights by peaceful means. We hope that we be able to do this in the future, as well.

Government Meets With Independent Trade Unions

AU1209083591 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by Council of Ministers' spokesman: "Meeting Between the Presidium of the Council of Ministers and Leaders of the Independent Albanian Trade Unions"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers met leaders of the Independent Albanian Trade Unions [BSPSh]. Officials of the Finance Ministry, the Justice Ministry, the Ministry of Public Order, the Investigator's and the Procurator's Offices, and the courts were also present at this meeting, which was devoted to examining certain problems the BSPSh raised a few days ago. Open discussions were conducted at the meeting in a constructive spirit and with mutual understanding.

Prime Minister Ylli Bufi once again expressed his appreciation of the BSPSh's concern for certain problems and stressed that solving them will help to stabilize public order, deepen democratic processes, and develop the economic reform. He asked the ministries represented at the meeting and the officials of the Investigator's and Prosecutor's Offices and the courts to inform the Presidium of the Council of Ministers how such matters were dealt with at the meetings with the BSPSh they organized on his instructions. The BSPSh's representatives were given summaries of their reports as follows:

As for the question of improving public order and establishing calm, the government held a special meeting that laid down specific duties for the Ministry of Public Order. It also issued Decree No. 254 of 19 August 1991, "On Measures To Stabilize Public Order." The organs for the maintenance of order have taken a range of measures to strengthen public order by restructuring the forces of order centrally and locally, supplementing police manpower with new recruits with the appropriate educations and of good moral character, supplying the police with the equipment necessary for their duties, organizing more energetically the forces of order and bringing them closer to the people, and so forth. At a meeting yesterday, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers asked the Ministry of Public Order to speed up its work to eliminate the weaknesses still evident in this ministry.

As for improving the work of the justice organs and the Investigator's Office, the BSPSh's representatives were told that the Council of Ministers has analyzed the problems connected with the malpractices and abuses of the former party and state leaders. The Ministry of Finances and the State Control Commission have passed to the Investigator's Office the results to date of their investigations into this matter. Kristaq Ngjela, the investigator-general, reported on the measures the Investigator's Office is taking to speed up the investigations and to bring charges against those who are guilty of malpractice and abuses at the people's expense. At this meeting, the Council of Ministers demanded an acceleration in the investigation and judgment of the case related to the great losses suffered in currency exchange. As for the investigation and identification of the murderers in the Shkoder events, officials of the Investigator's Office reported on their commitment to impartially perform the duties given to them by the courts in order to fully illuminate this case, and spoke of certain real and objective difficulties in completing this investigation as fast as possible.

The BSPSh's representatives were informed about Decree No. 298 of 19 August, "On the Administration of the Main Resources Used by Political Parties and Social Organizations," according to which the parties' main assets and funds have been frozen and transferred to the administration of the state. They were also made aware of the bill on the status of the trade unions that is being revised following comments by the Council of Ministers. The BSPSh will be informed about this revised bill before it is passed to the People's Assembly for approval. Like this bill, the bill on collective contracts (being prepared by the Justice Ministry) will be passed to the People's Assembly for approval before the end of September.

Yesterday's meeting between the Presidium of the Council of Ministers and the BSPSh also examined a further series of issues connected with the economic reform, whose enactment is vital to stabilizing the country and reviving the devastated economy. Dr. Gramoz Pashko, deputy prime minister and minister of the economy, spoke to the BSPSh's representatives about the first package of bills and decrees the Council of Ministers has considered in order to carry out a large-scale economic reform. The BSPSh's representatives, after being told how auctions will be organized as one

way of privatizing the economy, made their suggestions. In particular, they were informed in more detail about such recent decisions of the Council of Ministers as those "On Permitting Small-Scale Private Businesses" and "On Currency Exchange Rates," as well as on the specific measures taken to stop the black market in goods and currency.

The BSPSh's representatives spoke at length about the bill on social assistance. The government emphasized that social assistance will be granted on the basis of the economy's present resources and will be increased gradually as this devastated economy recovers after the economic reform starts.

In connection with the restructuring and renewal of the administration at all levels, from the ministries to the enterprises, the BSPSh's representatives were told about the government's view that restructuring will be continually carried out in accordance with the duties and tasks the reforms will pose. Ylli Bufi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed his appreciation of the BSPSh's demand for the replacement of managing cadres who lack the necessary educations, who have abused their offices, and who lack professional skills. He also said that the enactment of the economic reform will itself introduce the necessary administrative structures and that the managers the reform will require will be chosen on the basis of their educational qualifications and professional skills, not their party allegiances. He said that the trade unions may make their suggestions in this field, which remains within the competence of the responsible organs.

More on Official Visit of Romania's Roman

Countries' 'Similar Stands'

AU1209161091 Sofia BTA in English 1428 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Report by BTA correspondent Ognyan Branichev: "No Delicate Problems Between Bulgaria and Romania"]

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Bulgaria and Romania have similar stands on all fundamental bilateral and international issues, it became clear today during the talks between Bulgaria's Prime Minister Dimitur Popov and Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman who arrived on an official visit here. It was observed that there are no delicate or unsurmountable problems between the two countries.

The two prime ministers were unanimous that the 1970 Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is outdated and that the declaration for good-neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation expected to be signed today will lay the foundations of a new treaty which will probably be signed at the beginning of October.

Both sides expressed a desire to encourage contacts between the two countries' state institutions, between their political parties and public organizations.

A wide range of problems concerning economic cooperation were also discussed. Satisfaction was expressed with the completion of the work on the trade agreement. It will stimulate company-level contacts and regulate payments on a barter and clearing basis. Agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and on mutual protection of investments are also expected to be signed shortly. A Bulgarian-Romanian Chamber of Commerce and a joint investment bank will be founded.

According to the two prime ministers, the Joint Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation is not up to the requirements of the new conditions. Therefore, they suggested that it acquires a new status and meaning.

Programmes will be worked out for economic tourism and cultural cooperation. The cultural agreement will include joint activities for the protection of cultural monuments on the territories of both countries.

Romania will make efforts to solve the problems with traffic jams at the border check-points between the two countries. A possibility is being considered to complete the customs formalities inside Romania.

The environmental problems in the region of the Danubian cities of Ruse (Bulgaria) and Giurgiu (Romania) were in the focus of attention. The Bulgarian side pointed out that the Bulgarian government has decided against the construction of a nuclear power plant near Belene (on the Danube). Both Bulgaria and Romania intend to join actively the initiatives under the PHARE Programme [Economic Reconstruction Aid for Poland and Hungary Program] related to environment protection.

Bulgaria approved Romania's "Danube" Programme and decided to join it. This initiative envisages a set of measures for the economic development of the river valley, for its environmental conservation for the use of its waters.

SFRY Peace Talks Supported

AU1209165791 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Bulgaria and Romania are for consultations between the Balkan countries on Yugoslavia's problems. During their talks, Bulgaria's Prime Minister Dimitur Popov and Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman, who arrived here today on an official visit, expressed great concern about peace in the Balkans. The two sides took into consideration the historical factors and the political situation in the region.

The two prime ministers believe that the problems in the Balkans should be solved as soon as possible on the basis of consultations among the countries in the region. The Romanian side was asked whether it would take part in talks in Athens, should it be invited by Greece. There will be no bargaining behind the back of the Yugoslav peoples there. Mr. Roman accepted the idea. He wanted the issues to be discussed at such a meeting to be specified.

Bulgaria and Romania insist on non-interference in Yugoslavia. At the same time the two countries cannot be indifferent to the events occurring there.

Mr. Dimitur Popov and Mr. Petre Roman confirmed their countries' stands on the Yugoslav nations' right to self-determination. This struggle should be carried on by political means, the two prime ministers stressed.

Zhelev Receives Roman

AU1209174591 Sofia BTA in English 1713 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Report by Ognyan Branichev]

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Bulgaria's President Zhelyu Zhelev received Romania's Prime Minister Petre Roman who is on an official visit here. The two sides expressed their concern over the events in Yugoslavia. The guest confirmed that he is ready to attend a future meeting of the prime ministers of Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Yugoslavia in Athens.

President Zhelev was familiarized with the contents of the talks between Mr. Petre Roman and Bulgaria's Prime Minister Dimitur Popov. Dr. Zhelev stressed the necessity to consolidate the good bilateral relations.

It became clear that the drafting of the new bilateral treaty is in an advanced stage.

Romania's President Ion Iliescu is expected to visit Bulgaria. After the parliamentary and local elections scheduled for October 13, President Zhelev will make an official visit to Romania.

During the discussion of the environmental problems in the Danubian towns of Ruse (Bulgaria) and Giurgiu (Romania) it was pointed out that a solution will be sought with the assistance of the European Community.

Mr. Dimitur Popov took part in the talks.

Friendship Declaration Signed

AU1309064691 Sofia BTA in English 2045 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Report by BTA correspondent Ognyan Branichev: "Bulgaria, Romania: Concern for Balkan Security"]

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Bulgaria's and Romania's prime ministers signed today a declaration on good-neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation. Before his departure from this country after a one-day visit, Prime Minister Petre Roman expressed before journalists his satisfaction with the talks and the results achieved in Sofia. There is a legacy of trust in the Balkans which should not be ignored but should be promoted instead, he stated. According to Mr. Roman, Romania and Bulgaria can help strengthen stability and security in the region.

Bulgaria's Prime Minister Dimitur Popov said that the signed document will be a political basis for a new bilateral treaty: modern, non-declarative, in keeping with the new realities.

The large-scale cooperation envisaged by the declaration will be maintained on the basis of similarity of views in carrying out democratic changes, a transition to a market economy and consolidation of the two countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two countries will negotiate settlements of disputes. The legal framework of bilateral relations will be improved.

Cooperation will be intensified in the sphere of economy, trade, science, technologies, health care, education and culture. Cooperation in environmental protection will develop on a bilateral, subregional and regional basis.

Actions have been planned to improve transport and communications. Customs and border crossing formalities will be eased for passengers and goods conveyed between the two countries.

The struggle against organized criminality—terrorism, works-of-art smuggling, drugs and arms trafficking—is on the agenda of the two governments. They will exchange information on these matters.

Bulgaria and Romania declare themselves in favour of the implementation of projects on cooperation in the Black Sea and the Danube.

The two countries support European regional initiatives intended to create effective structures of security, stability and cooperation.

The prime ministers of Bulgaria and Romania said half-jokingly at the news conference that changes in the Soviet Union have changed their concepts of the political and geographic division of Europe. The concept of eastern Europe is acquiring a new meaning and the Balkans can be said to belong to central Europe according to them.

Foreign Minister Vulkov Addresses Moscow Forum

AU1209082691 Sofia BTA in English 0636 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Report from Moscow by BTA correspondent: "Speech of Bulgaria's Foreign Minister"]

[Text] September 11 (BTA)—"The changes in Bulgaria are an integral part of the efforts towards the establishment of genuine democracy," Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Viktor Vulkov said at the Conference on the Human Dimension in Moscow. He made his point citing Bulgaria's new constitution which guarantees fundamental human rights and freedoms. "The efforts to guarantee and respect the Bulgarian citizens' rights and freedoms naturally extend to the rights of the members of the different ethnic, religious or language groups in my country. The condition of the large number of Bulgarians outside the country and the respect for their rights should be considered in the same context," the foreign minister pointed out in his speech. He said that Bulgaria's participation in the CSCE is a key component of her European policy and suggested that the conference consider the questions of the democratic institutions, the encouragement of the national and international nongovernnmental human rights organizations, the intolerability of "double standards" etc. He explained Bulgaria's stand on the future of neighbouring Yugoslavia and pointed out that this issue should be settled in a peaceful way, within the existing international borders and with respect for the will and the legitimate interests of all peoples in the Balkans and in Europe.

Meets Turkish Foreign Minister

AU1209082991 Sofia BTA in English 0717 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text) Sofia, September 11 (BTA)—Today Mr. Viktor Vulkov, who is attending the conference on human dimensions in Moscow, took part in a meeting between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the heads of the participating countries' delegations. Mr. Vulkov also attended the dinner given by Mr. Andrey Kozyrev, minister of foreign affairs of Russia.

The chief Bulgarian diplomat also had a meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Safa Giray. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations, exchanged views on the

arrangements for the forthcoming elections in the two countries and considered all problems concerning the drafting of a declaration on Bulgarian-Turkish relations.

Mr. Vulkov met his Luxembourg counterpart Jacques Poos. The two ministers discussed a possible promotion of bilateral relations and the need to speed up the arrangements for the signing of an association agreement between Bulgaria and the European Community.

Tomov Leaves for Moscow for Power-Supply Talks

AU1209163791 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandur Tomov left for the USSR today. The electric power supplies so vital for Bulgaria will doubtlessly be one of the subjects for discussion. Despite the unfulfilled power deliveries from the USSR electricity, there will probably be no power cuts in Bulgaria.

It is fully possible that a regimen of limited electric power consumption in industry and for domestic purposes will not be introduced in the coming autumn and winter.

This is said in a report by Mr. Aleksandur Tomov, chairman of the Commission on Power Engineering. The Council of Ministers discussed it today and approved a decree on electric power supplies in the autumn and winter.

Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandur Tomov said he was going on a two-day private visit to Moscow. He added that he would meet Eduard Shevardnadze "to discuss the major aspects of European cooperation and of Bulgaro-Soviet relations," Mr. Tomov said. "The most important thing is to familiarize ourselves with the situation in the Soviet Union after the coup. I am interested in the orientation, in urgent issues of Bulgaro-Soviet and Bulgaro-Russian relations," Mr. Tomov explained.

He said that there will be other meetings of which he would not like to speak in advance and said he will inform the public of the results after his return on Saturday [14 September].

Lilov Meets Cypriot Party Leaders in Nicosia

AU1109155591 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 6 Sep 91 p 3

[DUMA PRESS report from Nicosia: "Lilov's Meetings in Nicosia Continue"]

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov held meetings with Vassos Lyssaridis, chairman of the Unified Democratic Union of Cyprus/Socialist Party [EDEK], and Spiros Kiprianou, leader of the Democratic Party [DIKO], in Nicosia this morning.

Both on the occasion of Lilov's talks with the state leadership of Cyprus and with the country's major political parties, the Cypriot side resolutely confirmed its unmistakable and unanimous stand on the settlement of the Cypriot question—namely, in favor of convening an international conference, but without any further disgraceful behind-the-scene decisions and manipulations to the Cypriot people's disadavantage.

During the meeting with Vassos Lyssaridis, both he and Aleksandur Lilov pointed out the two parties' mutual desire for even closer cooperation of all left-wing parties and movements, which is a historical requirement in view of the dangers represented by a further expansion of the conservative forces.

Aleksandur Lilov's exchange of thoughts with Spiros Kiprianou on all important issues concerning both sides was useful. They agreed on the need for closer contacts and cooperation to benefit the common interests of the two countries and the two peoples.

SDS Election Press Center Set To Open

AU1209202091 Sofia BTA in English 1946 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—The Election Press Centre of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) starts operation on Monday, September 16, in Hall No. 7 on the fifth floor in the National Palace of Culture in Sofia.

The Press Centre headed by Mrs. Nadezhda Mikhaylova will be at the disposal of Bulgarian and foreign journalists for all kinds of information on the election platform, the lists of the candidates of the SDS coalition and of the parties and organizations which joined it. The information desk will work every day until October 16 from 8 to 24 hrs., and round the clock on the days immediately preceding and following the election day. A press bulletin in Bulgarian and English will be published. Meetings with leaders of the parties and organizations affiliated to the SDS and with candidates for parliament will be held in Hall No. 7 of the National Palace of Culture.

Bulgarian and foreign journalists will be accredited at the Press Centre after 14 hrs. on September 16.

SDS Election Press Centre telephones: 52 31 69, 80 10 39.

Fax: 80 34 21.

Razgrad Party, Movement Protest DPS Resignation

AU1209191591 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—The Fatherland Party of Labour and the Regional Committee for Defence of National Interests in Razgrad issued a declaration today protesting the decision of the Central Electoral Commission to allow the Movement for Rights and

Freedoms to run in the elections. It is insisted to examine the lawfulness of this decision. The declaration has been addressed to parliament, the Supreme Court and the Central Electoral Commission.

The Supreme Court as a second instance overruled yesterday the appeal by Mr. Ahmed Dogan, leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (DPS), protesting the refusal by the lower court to register the DPS as a Rights and Freedoms Party. However, it became known yesterday that the Central Electoral Commission had decided to register the DPS for the elections.

Nikola Petkov BZNS Rejects All Coalitions

AU1209083391 Sofia BTA in English 0633 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)—The Nikola Petkov Bulgarian Agrarian Union (Nikola Petkov BZNS) is categorical that it will run in the forthcoming elections on a separate ticket. The registration of its lists of candidates has already been completed. Mr. Milan Drenchev, Nikola Petkov BZNS leader, told the press today that the union had nominated candidates in all constituencies. The electoral platform of the union will be published this week.

The Nikola Petkov BZNS, one of the founders of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), announced its decision to run on a separate ticket ten days ago. In July, however, some of its members had joined the official BZNS to form a United Agrarian Party. The Nikola Petkov BZNS has turned down all coalition proposals from other parties, such as SDS Liberals and SDS Center (the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party and the Ecoglasnost Political Club), the Liberal Party Pernik (which won no parliamentary seats in last year's elections), the Union of Owners, the Bulgarian Business Bloc, and a Communist Party which claims that it has nothing to do with the former Bulgarian Communist Party. "We will not negotiate with anyone. Weak or strong, we will stand alone," Mr. Drenchev said today.

The Nikola Petkov BZNS declared that it would conduct an ethical election campaign with respect to its former allies. According to Mr. Drenchev, many SDS leaders are not to be blamed for the fact that the union walked out of the SDS. In the provinces "an invisible hand," Mr. Drenchev said, arranged electoral lists in such a way that the union candidates stood no chance of being elected. This was the main reason why the union left the opposition coalition.

Poll: Little Change in Public Political Opinion

AU1209193591 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian 9 Sep 91 p 9

[Article by Angelina Petrova: "Political Storms Without Repercussion"]

[Text] According to preliminary information from the last public opinion poll carried out by the National Public Opinion Research Center a week ago, no substantial changes have occurred in how our national political field is partitioned. This is the case, despite the incessant swarming of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] and the parties and organizations in it; despite the blunder (the word politicians use to describe the public reaction—or lack of it—of the Bulgarian Socialist Party leaders to the failed Moscow coup) and the subsequent commotion seen among the top ranks of the Socialist leadership; and despite the declared unification of the two agrarian unions.

It turns out that the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] has not been deserted by its solid electorate (preliminary data show that 25 percent of those polled support the BSP). The SDS (the people at 134 Rakovski Street) command the same percentage. Some 8 percent continue to support Milan Drenchev. The same percentage is for Tsenko Barev's Bulgarian National Agrarian Union-United.

Our popular psychologists, if they have given up examining their own souls during the present transition toward a new state of society, will perhaps be able to explain to us the reasons behind the intractability of the mass consciousness in relation to the major shakeups in the political hierarchy. What even a layman can see is that citizens seem to be too interested in probing into the conduct of political leaders, while their domestic refrigerators are steadily emptying.

The light-blue democrats who were evicted from 134 Rakovski Street continue to be mainly preoccupied with themselves: with who is who, and on whose side he is. Their structures are sprouting slowly in the provinces, where local leaders of the ruling opposition are more interested in their own advancement in the power hierarchy, right up to the National Assembly, than in the ideological differences of their leaders in Sofia. Petko Simeonov and Dr. Dertliev want to win over the electorate to save the good name of their opposition, but millions of voters hold fast to the two political poles, between which anticommunuism is the most significant line of demarcation.

As for communism, it is disappearing, says Green Party Deputy Ivan Ivanov, but socialism remains. The reform promised by the government of hope ended even before it began. The state remains the property owner; only the ministers' names are different. The members of the legislature are suspicious of a plot between the members of the government and the most influential individuals in the National Assembly against the privatization bill that was ready a long time ago. The National Assembly on the whole continues to be led by the nose by events happening outside of it, and international events that pour out in the form of election campaign speeches during live radio transmissions of the parliamentary sessions.

If the election actually takes place on 13 October, the new center of the SDS Light Blues, which is supported by the BSP radicals, nonaligned authoritative figures, and the leaders of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union-United, has no time whatsoever to significantly alter the election results. They would have most to gain from the fury of the party giant and the Dark Blues, who obviously are not so keen on a third independent political formation appearing in the country. Although they are conservative by nature, Bulgarians are compassionate and instinctively sympathize with the weaker.

Bills on Defense, Armed Forces Adopted

AU1209150091 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Today the Council of Ministers adopted a bill on defence and a bill on the armed forces. It is for the first time that the defence and the armed forces are to be regulated by laws. According to the minister of finance, Bulgaria can no longer finance its present military doctrine. The new bill is based on the principle of defensive sufficiency. The bill envisages obligatory military service of 18 months, a shorter 12-month service for young men of a disadvantaged family status and an alternative 36-month service outside the barracks.

Servicemen do not have the right to membership in political parties and trade unions.

The government adopted an amendment to the land law enforcement regulations. The municipal land councils may give land for temporary use to households. The size and the location will be determined by the municipal land councils according to the local possibilities. Only annual crops will be sowed on these plots. They will be turned over to their owners as soon as they are able to prove their ownership by documents.

The Council of Ministers passed a decree banning sales or deliveries of any weaponry to Iraq as well as any equipment, spares and materials that can be used for military purposes.

Joint Finance Center With Russia Agreed Upon

AU1209133891 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—A source close to the government told BTA that the nominal capital of an international bank intended to serve a future finance and industry centre in Sofia will be between 12 and 14 billion dollars.

A general agreement for the establishment of the centre was signed today by Deputy Prime Minister Dimitur Ludzhev and the president of a Russian industry and finance grouping, Vassiliy Panfyorov [name as received]. The centre is expected to be founded by the end of the year.

The Russian side undertook to attract the capital for the establishment of the bank.

Budget Committees 'Pessimistic' About Economy

AU1209155291 Prague CTK in English 1305 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Prague Sep 10 (CTK)—A two-day meeting of the Budget Committees of the Federal, Czech and Slovak parliaments which ended today produced a pessimistic report on a Czechoslovak economy suffering from budget problems, declining production, and an overall lack of strategy.

The heads and members of the committees, including independent deputy Milos Zeman, who is known for his sharp criticism of current economic reforms, pointed to a decreasing budget surplus at both the federal and republic levels in the first half of 1991, accompanied by a 12 percent drop in the gross domestic product.

While the first six months of this year showed an overall surplus of 17,000 million crowns (566 million USD), "there is a serious threat of the collective budget finishing with a deficit instead of the predicted 8,000 million crown (266 million USD) surplus", the committees' statement says.

It also warns that inflation has already reached 60 percent, twice the level anticipated for this year.

The committees see the causes of the situation in an insufficient government strategy for overall economic policy, particularly in industry and agriculture. They also blame the lack of a financial market, unresolved debt problems in state-owned enterprises, increasingly obsolete banking services, a shortage of domestic capital, and serious delays in preparing the privatization of large industry.

"The governments are usurping the right to make extensive changes without a preliminary parliamentary debate. Also the fact that most decisions in the financial sphere are being taken by the financial council, which should be only an advisory body, deprives the governments and the parliaments of the opportunity to make decisions in this area", the statement says.

Public Against Violence Movement Holds Meeting

AU1309103291 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 10 Sep 91 pp 1, 2

[Ivan Rajecky report: "People Will Have the Last Word"]

[Text] Bratislava—At the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement's meeting yesterday, journalists met with Slovak National Council Chairman Frantisek Miklosko and VPN Chairman Jozef Kucerak. Since these two people were present, we could anticipate that the meeting of the presidia of the Slovak National Council and Czech National Council on Czechoslovakia's constitutional setup would be discussed.

"Some people may be uneasy about the communique that we issued after the meeting of the two presidia. I do not mean to say that the communique is bad. However, it is obvious that each party has left its back door open," F. Miklosko said, and he stressed that the meeting was not an easy one. They tried to discuss matters in such a manner as to avoid a fiasco and reach agreement. He also said that there are a number of problems, and the Slovak National Council has no reason to hide them. What are the pluses of the meeting? In particular, certain limits have been fixed, to which we can advance and retreat. It has become obvious that the principal difference in our concepts of the constitutional setup is that while the Czech side wishes the federation to cede certain jurisdictions to the republics, the Slovak side requires the opposite, that is, that the republics define the federation's jurisdiction. That is, the Czech National Council is of the opinion that the federation should be built from above, while the Slovak National Council is of the opinion that it should be built from below.

Concerning the possible adoption of the "pure" constitution, that is, the declaration of an independent Slovak state, J. Kucerak said: "Politicians should say clearly what is in store for the people. There is a great polemic about the Slovak koruna to U.S. dollar exchange rate. If the rate were 23:1, there would be an instantaneous demand for convertible currency in Slovakia. Since Slovak enterprises have difficulties with exports, a situation would arise whereby convertible currency would be administratively distributed once again." However, this is not so important. The VPN Slovak Council chairman said that Slovak enterprises could lose the ability to export their products into foreign countries (including the Czech Republic), and there would be higher unemployment, pressure to draw from social funds would increase, and taxes would go up. The dream about lowering taxes in Slovakia would vanish. He admitted the possibility that Slovakia would get over these problems and reach the desired level in a few years. People should be told, however, that in the first months and years of independence they would have to face specific economic problems in the form of price increases, inflation, and unemployment. Apart from this, it is possible that Slovakia could become a target of the power aspirations of surrounding countries.

"We have little time to solve the problems of the constitutional setup—two months. By the way, people themselves should decide how the situation in our country will look in the future," Frantisek Miklosko said.

Army Officer Views Redeployment, Weapon Thefts

AU1209135691 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 11 Sep 91 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Major General Jozef Tuchyn, commander of the Eastern Military District, by Milan Kral; place and date not given: "Tanks Against Refugees? Absurd!"]

[Text] The momentous events on the other side of our eastern border have once again sparked discussions on the Czechoslovak Army's capability for action. We interviewed Major General Jozef Tuchyn, commander of the Eastern Military District (VVO), on the Army's readiness to defend our entire state and on the continuing disproportions in the deployment of military units in the Czech and Slovak Republics:

[Kral] The most topical issue is perhaps troop redeployment and the VVO's reorganization. How far has the withdrawal of troops within the CSFR proceeded?

[Tuchyn] The situation has been complicated by difficulties concerning the reconstruction of the facilities we took over from the Soviet Army. The situation is especially difficult in Sturova, Roznava, and Jelsava. The extent of the damage is much higher than we expected. This will be reflected in our expenditure. We do not want to move units into unfinished facilities; therefore, there will be a two week, or perhaps one month, delay.

This year, a road and bridge battalion [cestny mostny prapor] will move into the Komarno garrison and antitank and artillery divisions will move into Jelsava. Within the framework of reorganizing air defense, the 13th Anti-Aircraft Regiment has moved into prepared facilities in Nitra and another anti-aircraft regiment will move into Roznava this year.

[Kral] During the unsuccessful coup attempt in the USSR, the issue of Slovakia's defense and of the protection of our state borders was extremely topical. What do you say to those who cast doubts on our ability to defend our eastern border?

[Tuchyn] It is necessary to differentiate between protecting our state borders and defending our state's territory. The Federal Interior Ministry is responsible for protecting state borders in peace time. The Army is prepared to organize border protection during a military alert, but these tasks are controlled by regulations pertaining to a military conflict. Therefore, I consider suggestions pertaining to our defense in connection with developments in the USSR—that tanks and artillery should be positioned on the border—to be absurd. Whom should they be positioned against? Against civilian refugees? This would contradict the international agreements the CSFR acknowledged last year. No one—neither the president, nor the Federal Assembly—declared a military alert; therefore, there was no reason to position troops on the border. This could have caused doubts on the other side and could have exacerbated the international situation. However, the Army was—and is—prepared to deal with the critical situation involving a possible flood of refugees. It is prepared, in collaboration with the Interior Ministry, to regulate their movement away from the state border and to hand them over for further transfer, it is prepared to guarantee protection for businesses and warehouses, and it is prepared—if necessary—to return foreigners who do not fulfill the conditions for residence or transit. Such a plan has already been drawn up.

[Kral] Is this not, in fact, another argument in favor of those pushing for the establishment of a home guard?

[Tuchyn] In all neighboring states—and in Great Britain and the United States—there is a home guard; however, it is an element of the Army. It is apparent from the experiences of other states that if several people are placed in command of armed units, there could be—for reasons of prestige—mutual conflicts. I am not opposed to a home guard, if its establishment is a real necessity and is not just a matter of prestige. It cannot resolve internal political issues; I have fundamental reservations against this. After all, we have legal armed units for this. If the police force is not sufficient, it is necessary to reconstruct it.

The range of Air Force and Army missiles and also—let us not succumb to illusions—the range of [weapons deployed by] various diverse groups is much greater under our conditions than the range of the ground forces assigned to defend the state. The military doctrine, and the Federal Assembly declaration in which it talks about the need to build a territorial defense force, also take this into consideration. Two infantry brigades, four infantry regiments, and one mountain regiment—which will guarantee the safety of important facilities within our territory—will be established in Slovakia next year. The second stage of constructing these units will last another two years.

[Kral] One reads more and more often about the loss and theft of weapons from military units. What are you doing to clear up these cases and, mainly, how do you aim to prevent them?

[Tuchyn] A hunger for weapons is beginning to manifest itself in our society. Many people see a guarantee of their safety in them and are resolved to acquire them at any price. There have been rather a lot of thefts during exercises this year—two pistols from the training center in Martin, two automatic weapons from the tank regiment in Levice, a pistol from the engineering battalion in Banska Bystrica, four grenades from the mechanized infantry regiment in Michalovce, and a pistol and 200 grenades from the mechanized infantry regiment in Bratislava. The most recent incident is the theft of two "scorpion" automatic weapons from the guard company in Stozok. So far, we have only managed to recover the pistol stolen in Banska Bystrica and the automatic weapons stolen in Levice. The weapons are intended for the black market, where a pistol can fetch 300 German marks or 5,000 to 7,000 korunas and where 25,000 to 100,000 korunas are offered for a box of 20 grenades. The worst thing of all is that our investigations always reveal that professional soldiers, who want to enrich themselves, have neglected their duty.

[Kral] This is not a good advertisement for the Czechoslovak Army....

[Tuchyn] We are now paying for the period when we took people with insufficient moral and expert qualities into the Army. Therefore, I have adopted radical personnel measures—I have recalled the commander of the 8th mechanized infantry regiment in Bratislava, his chief of staff, and his deputy in charge of armaments. The defense minister has dismissed another three officers responsible for this sphere. I have also instituted personnel measures at VVO headquarters.

Vavrousek Suggests Helsinki Process For Gabcikovo

LD1209203591 Prague CTK in English 1909 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest Sept 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia today proposed the Helsinki Convention which obligates each signatory country to discuss with its neighbours all projects that might threaten their environment as a way of seeking a solution to the future of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian twin-dam project on the Danube.

Josef Vavrousek, the minister-chairman of the Federal Committee for the Environment, was addressing today a joint session of the committees for the environment, foreign affairs and economy of the Hungarian parliament. He said that though the Helsinki Convention, ratified by both countries earlier this year, applies only to new projects, it could be applied also to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project. A whole range of variants would be worked out from which the two sides would choose "the least bad one".

In a subsequent debate, many Hungarian deputies reacted positively to the idea and called for further negotiations. Vavrousek noted that the limited mandate the Hungarian side has from its parliament—i.e. to discuss only a cessation of work on the project by Czechoslovakia (Hungary stopped work on its part in 1989)—offers no scope for constructive talks. Unless the mandate is changed, Czechoslovakia would be compelled to take steps according to its own consideration.

Despite the altogether favourable atmosphere at the session, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Gyula Horn rejected the idea of issuing a communique saying that some points of the Czechoslovak proposal are acceptable. He said the proposal will be discussed in the committees separately and then possibly submitted to the full parliament.

Interbank Agreement Reached on RSFSR Payments

AU1209133391 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Sep 91 p 3

["Czechoslovak Commercial Bank Announcement: A Settlement Between the CSFR and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic"]

[Text] According to the Agreement Between the CSFR and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Governments of 25 March 1991, the Protocol Between the CSFR and the RSFSR Governments of 25 March 1991, and the Payment Agreement Between the CSFR and the RSFSR Governments of 13 July 1991, the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank company and the RSFSR Foreign Trade Bank concluded on 2 September 1991 an interbank arrangement on the method of guaranteeing payments for shipments of goods and for services by the authorized CSFR and RSFSR organizations.

The aforementioned interbank arrangement contains the following principles:

—Mutual payments and claims by the participants in the external economic contacts based on contracts concluded in the framework of the indicative lists will be settled through a special no-interest bearing dollar account that will be opened at the RSFSR Foreign Trade Bank in the name of the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank.

—To guarantee the smooth running of the transactions, including the possible settlements of imbalance of payments, according to the payment agreement between the banks, a technical credit limit was set at $50 million.

—Both authorized banks will create conditions to prevent an overdraft beyond this limit, and to this end, they will check the import operations by their clients when issuing the letter of credit.

—All business partner contracts must include a note that they will become valid upon the issue of the letter of credit by the importer's bank.

—If a technical credit limit overdraft occurs, the banks will stop the payment until the balance situation is settled in cooperation with the appropriate bodies of both countries.

—The instrument of payment in the area of contracts, in the framework of the indicative lists, is a documented letter of credit.

—The agreement does not preclude the conclusion of mutual trade in commodities outside the framework of the indicative lists, whereby the payments will be conducted by means of convertible-currency accounts between the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank and the RSFSR Foreign Trade Bank, i.e. through convertible-currency accounts in third countries.

—In the framework of payments outside the indicative-lists sphere, the use of payment instruments common in international payments is possible.

The Czechoslovak Commercial Bank is prepared to assist in the formulation of the contractual conditions of payment by its advisory and consultation services.

Reportage on Response to SFRY Arms Accusations

SFRY Military Attache Summoned

LD1209164391 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] The Yugoslav military attache in Budapest was summoned to the Defense Ministry today, and yesterday's accusations by Belgrade were most resolutely rejected. It was added that the two countries' relations will be harmed if the Yugoslav military leadership tries to create an atmosphere with trumped-up charges, spokesman Gyorgy Keleti said. Gabor Bankuti reports:

The Yugoslav military attache in Budapest was summoned to the Defense Ministry, where deputy state secretary (Rudolf Jo), in an oral note, rejected and evaluated as without foundations, and at slander and a political provocation, the Yugoslav military accusations, according to which arms were delivered to Yugoslavia from Hungary or via Hungary. At the same time, breaking earlier promises of the Yugoslav Government and military leadership, Yugoslav planes again violated Hungarian airspace three times yesterday.

The Hungarian Government, as was emphasized by Jozsef Antall during his talks with Ante Markovic, wishes to maintain good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia.

The elements of the Yugoslav military leadership striving for confrontation, who do not respect their own Constitution, endeavor to poison the good-neighborly relations, which in turn endangers the peace of Europe.

Keleti: SFRY Communique 'Malicious'

LD1209191191 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Colonel Gyorgy Keleti, spokesman for the Defense Ministry, has made an official statement in connection with the Yugoslav accusation:

[Begin Keleti recording] The Defense Ministry, as well as the Command of the Hungarian Army, was surprised by the communique and the verbal protest given to the attache prior to that [on arms from Hungary to Croatia], and they consider the communique to be malicious, without foundation, and they most strongly reject what it contains.

Therefore, we consider the accusation unfounded to the effect that arms and military equipment were transported from or through Hungarian territory, with the knowledge or agreement of the Hungarian authorities. We would like to very firmly reject the accusation concerning the Hungarian Army or border guard soldier or soldiers illegally entering Yugoslav territory. This is not true. We consider the accusation unfounded that a Hungarian military helicopter flew into Yugoslavia's territory, as the communique issued yesterday states. [end recording]

The necessary proof, said the spokesman, is available if required. However, he continued, we are forced to tell the Yugoslav military attache that despite the Yugoslav undertaking, there have again been military border violations from the Yugoslav side.

[Begin Keleti recording] We consider it particularly serious that on 10 September, a Yugoslav military fighter plane, at a height of 1,000 meters, violated the airspace of the Hungarian Republic three times by the Yugoslav border, at 2311, 2316, and 2318, in the southern district of Alsoszentmarton. We maintain the right to carry out further measures to impede the violations of airspace. Responsibility deriving from possible future violations of Hungarian airspace must be borne totally by the SFRY authorities. [end recording]

World Forum May Hear Dispute

LD1309074891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0500 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] The Hungarian deputy state secretary for foreign affairs has personally handed to Yugoslavia's charge d'affaires ad interim in Budapest a rejection of the accusations originating from the Ministry of National Defense in Belgrade that, since the end of August, Croatia has been obtaining arms by means of an air bridge from Hungarian territories. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Janos Hermann gives the details:

[Begin Hermann recording] The Hungarian side is waiting for the Yugoslav side to support its allegations with evidence. It is unfortunate that contrary to the obligations accepted in Vienna by the Yugoslav side on 2 September, a Yugoslav fighter plane again violated Hungarian air space.

For this reason, the Hungarian side protests most resolutely, and it reserves the right to take effective steps to prevent further similar incidents. We have the possibility to raise the current situation at multilateral forums within European frameworks.

We invariably are devoting a great deal of attention to developing relations with the individual republics, primarily with the Yugoslav republics that border Hungary. [end recording]

Serbian Minister May Visit 'Soon'

LD1209210991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Interview with Foreign Ministrty Spokesman Janos Hermann by Peter Obersovsky; place and date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] Our colleague Peter Obersovszky asked Foreign Ministry Spokesman Janos Hermann about the

accusations of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry published yesterday: [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Obersovszky] It was said at the meeting between Jozsef Antall and Ante Markovic that they would draw a curtain over former affairs, and the two countries would settle further issues between themselves. Now it seems to have failed. What can be done?

[Hermann] Hungary continues to want to settle these issues. We, of course, have the possibility of raising the present issue at multinational forums within the European framework.

[Obersovszky] As a matter of fact, who are we against now in this dispute? Although Yugoslav leadership exists formally, its constitutional power has considerably decreased of late.

[Hermann] In diplomatic relations we, of course, have to start from the fact that there is a federal government in Yugoslavia, and that it has a leadership. However, it certainly complicates the settling of affairs if power relations within a country are uncertain, and it is rather difficult to find out with whom one can hold talks on merit in the given situation. We continue to pay great attention to the development of our relations with the republics, mainly with those neighboring Hungary.

[Obersovszky] It was hinted not long ago that a representative of the Serbian Government would come to Budapest. Is it possible that this journey will fail?

[Hermann] The plan that the Serbian foreign minister will soon come to Hungary still exists.

No Airspace Violations Reported

LD1209155291 Budapest MTI in English 1315 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 12 (MTI)—No violations of the Yugoslav airspace coming from Hungarian territory were reported by the Hungarian border guard at the Hungarian-Yugoslav border since the end of August, Brig. Gen. Balazs Novaky, Hungarian border guard commander told MTI today.

All violations of airspace have been and will be reported by the Hungarian border guard, Novaky said. He also added that since August the Hungarian crop dusting service banned its aircraft from taking off in a one-kilometre wide strip along the border. Thus, any unusual low-level flights could have been registered by the border guard.

Allegations by the Yugoslav National Defence that air shipments of weapons to Croatia from Hungary had been made with the Hungarian Government's knowledge were denied by Col. Gyorgy Keleti, Defence Ministry spokesman, speaking on the Hungarian radio this morning.

Antall Addresses European Democratic Union

LD1209231291 Budapest MTI in English 1851 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Paris, September 12 (MTI)—"Europe was not adequately prepared for the abrupt collapse of the communist system, but now it has to give a thoroughly considered, united and quick response to the ensuing problems," Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, president of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (HDF), stated in his speech at the conference of the European Democratic Union (EDU).

He drew attention to the serious consequences the emergence of a sort of "welfare iron curtain" in the place of the one-time military one would have for the whole of the continent. This would result in, for instance, a large-scale "social migration" from East to West, also threatening the security of Europe as a whole.

Jozsef Antall called for co-ordinated, comprehensive support for Eastern Europe, under the conditions already specified. Such an action would also further the cause of the single Europe, he said.

With regard to the Yugoslavian crisis, Antall said that the issue was the confrontation of the democratic and post-communist, orthdox forces, rather than a conflict between rival states. The Yugoslavian problem requires united action from the European Communities, the other European countries, the United States, Japan and others. On working out a solution, attention should be paid to the interests of all national minorities living in Yugoslavia, not only those of the peoples forming the present state federation.

Speaking to journalists at noon on Thursday, Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky outlined Hungary's view that the talks aimed at settling the Yugoslavian crisis should be attended by representatives from all minorities of the country, including the Albanians from Kosovo and the Hungarians from Vojvodina.

The conference was also addressed by Jozsef Torgyan, president of the Independent Smallholders' Party, a member of the Hungarian Government coalition.

He pointed out that while Western Europe was witnessing a growing desire for unity, the danger of disintegration was also mounting in the East.

This is apparent in the political and economic spheres alike. For the necessary political and economic changes to be successful in Central and Eastern Europe, the countries concerned should be integrated into the single Europe as soon as possible by scrapping the remaining discriminative practices and providing sufficient guarantees against the outbreak of military conflicts, the president of the Independent Smallholders' Party said.

MDF Faction Leader on Administration of Justice

AU1209111391 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Sep 91 p 6

["Text" of a report on the state of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, MDF, written by faction leader Imre Konya]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Controlled and directed publicity constituted an organic part of dictatorships. As opposed to this, freedom of the press, which is a basic human right, is part of the essence of democracy. Publicity plays a very important role in controlling the democratic institutions and guaranteeing their proper functioning. Unlimited freedom of the press undoubtedly prevails in Hungary, and it is an important element of democracy and the change of regime.

At the same time, it is also a fact that the liberated press and the public media are ruled by representatives of a "profession" that was discredited in the old regime and that is hostile to the coalition. Therefore, the mass media hardly fulfills its role of providing objective information, while its functioning to control the government has been asserted to a maximum extent.

The Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] is guilty of negligence in this area. One year had to pass before a daily that is close to the government was established. Since the affiliation of journalists can be taken as a fact, the MDF's verbal opposition—an otherwise justified anger—to the press did more harm than good. I do not share the opinion of people who mainly blame the MDF's press policy for the present situation, but all this undoubtedly aggravated the already existing conflicts between the MDF and the journalists. The fundamental reason is that most of the influential journalists already sympathized with the MDF's political adversaries and, therefore, they perceived the free elections as a defeat. Following that, they hoped for the coalition's defeat, and they themselves tried to contribute to it by their activities. This is a position that would hardly have been helped by using tactical measures, friendliness, or openness. Change can only take place if the opposing journalists realize that trying to undermine the ruling coalition's position in this electoral cycle is a hopeless exercise, and if they also understand that they are dependent on us in the area of acquiring information. To achieve this, it would, of course, be necessary to brief those people who provide objective information.

Another group of journalists was not committed against the MDF from the outset, though. In their case, a more refined and thoughtful press policy could have been significant. Of course, many of these journalists also took a stand against us, guided by their previously suppressed opposition attitude, and others were unable to resist the mental terror of those who set the tone.

In my opinion, the lack of civic courage is one of the main reasons for press opposition to the government. The same way as, in the past, courage was needed to take a stand against the party and the government, today, courage is needed to take a stand for the MDF and the government. All bases of the government's dictatorship have ceased to exist, but it has been replaced by the "profession's" dictatorship, which is at least as merciless as the former APO [abbreviation unknown]. Anyone who stands against professional opinion can bear the consequences. Journalists who previously had a good reputation can become dilettantes if they dare stand up against the influential journalists.

We will have to pursue a more refined press policy in the future. The recent period has provided enough experience as to who we should help with information and which newspapers we should avoid.

However, radio and television—and especially television—are undoubtedly more important than the written press. While we have very limited room for maneuver in handling the written press, theoretically, the government position provides great possibilities for us to direct, change the image of, and completely transform radio and television. However, the fact that the omnipotent chairmen of Hungarian Radio and Television were appointed on the basis of the two parties' agreement practically precluded the implementation of necessary changes in the public media. Although it does not make much sense, can we ask after the event whether we could have done things differently?

Avoiding confrontations in the initial period so that a favorable image be formed about Hungary abroad was an essential part of the government's policy. Through their Western media connections, the biggest opposition party and its allies would have used our measures to change the radio and television to question the liberal and democratic commitments of the MDF and the new government. However, in my opinion, the fundamental reorganization of the political attitude and spirit of the Hungarian Radio and Television can be implemented now that the world has a clear-cut image of Hungary—when no one doubts the commitment of the MDF and the government to liberalism, democracy, freedom of the press, human rights, and a market economy.

All this is absolutely necessary so that the change of regime, parliamentarism, democracy, and the parties—especially the government parties—appear in accordance with their true significance before the public. All this is also necessary so that, through objective dissemination of information, people can get a true picture of their situation and possibilities and, in light of that, they can all participate in the building of our country with realistic trust and the necessary self-confidence.

The issue of the necessary reorganization of television and radio leads us to the area where we have the greatest debt, namely the historical administration of justice.

The basic concept of the Justitia plan is still topical, namely that people who can be made responsible for the current situation of our country should not enjoy a better position after the regime's change than people who were

not responsible for anything and who were not beneficiaries but victims of the past decades. It is clear that it is impossible to fully meet this principle in a constitutional state. However, wherever it is possible, we have to do everything we can to enforce this principle.

Hungary's current situation has so far hindered the administration of justice. We must acknowledge that our future depends on whether the West will accept us as a peaceful and secure society that promotes a civilized country's system of values. Therefore, we should avoid any step that could make people confront each other. Under the current conditions of transition, acute social conflicts are threatening the still unconsolidated democracy. Last, but not least, it would have been risky to take a more firm stand against communists (former communists) while being occupied by the Army of a big communist power.

On the basis of the past year's achievements, Hungary's image has become favorable in the world at large. There is a general consensus that Hungary has a similar system of values to the one prevailing in the Western world. Indeed, in Hungary, the restructuring is most clear, and the democratic political regime is the most stable of the socialist countries. We have also gained full independence with the departure of Soviet troops. Following the shock of the recent coup attempt in Moscow, the West will definitely understand our efforts, and so will even part of the liberal press. As for the people, following the dramatic days when tanks were roaring through the streets of Moscow while the pope was walking through the streets of Budapest, they evaluate many things differently than in previous times. In view of all this, we must carry out all the steps required by the need to administer justice without delay, steps that can be carried out in the framework of a constitutional state.

Naturally, in the course of all this, we must draw the lessons provided by the experience of the past year. First of all, we must refrain from making and declaring plans that we are unable to carry out. We need firm and quick steps, rather than theoretical debates.

1. Criminal investigation bodies, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the police should take a firm stand against criminals by making use of available means. Crimes committed against state property, by making use of the new forms of market economy, should not go without punishment either. The legal foundations of penal action should be worked out quickly, and a team of professionals in charge of this should be trained within the Police Department and the Prosecutor's Office. Court procedures should be applied in demanding the return of state property from people who obtained this property for less than its real value during the last two years.

2. The committee set up in the past year by the prime minister to examine the issues in the Justitia plan should submit its report within a limited period of time and should also submit its proposals regarding the issues described in the Article Number 1 above.

3. The old discredited leaders should be urgently dismissed from the state apparatus, from enterprises under state leadership, and from prosecutor's offices and courts.

4. On the basis of the Zetenyi bill, in evaluating the term of limitation in the case of some crimes, the decades of the former regime should not be counted.

5. In working out pension allowances, the years spent in exempted political jobs (like party, youth movement, trade union, the Patriotic People's Front, workers' militia) should not be considered. Those whose pensions calculated in this way do not reach the minimal pension should be given the minimal pension. [passage omitted]

A firm stand is inevitable, even more so because strata of people committed to the old regime have begun to reorganize politically. The Soviet coup attempt makes it even more important to take a firm stand.

One cannot disregard the phenomenon in which former People's Party, Communist Youth League or, clearly, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] politicians are appearing behind the Smallholders' Party leader, who became chairman of his party with anti-communist rhetoric. One cannot disregard the way the other strata of the reform communist intelligentsia is attacking us with the slogan of the national center, behind Imre Pozsgay's still pleasantly-ringing name [reference to Imre Pozsgav's new National Democratic Alliance].

Nor can we disregard the fact that, with his declarations in favor of anti-constitutional violence, [MSZMP Chairman] Gyula Thurmer and his comrades were trying to influence the politically helpless workers during the days of the Soviet crisis who were most negatively affected in the first period of the changes, and they are trying to do this with increasingly shameless demagogy. One cannot disregard the fact that the old political and economic mid-level leaders who were left, confirmed, or reelected in their positions are opposing the restructuring efforts of the coalition parties with increasing boldness.

It seems that within the largest opposition party, the left wing is trying to preserve its position against the majority, which sincerely accepts the task of changing the regime by putting things in order. Unfortunately, we must also mention here that recently an MDF presidium member appeared in public together with a supporter of the Smallholders' chairman and urged a "second compromise" between former communist "experts" called "national bourgeoisie" and the "political elite" of the government coalition. [passage omitted]

Torgyan Criticizes Report

AU1209150891 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Sep 91 pp 1, 5

["V.P."-signed interview with Jozsef Torgyan, chairman of the Hungarian Independent Smallholders' Party; place and date not given: "Torgyan Against Extremisms"]

[Text] [NEPSZABADSAG] Mr. Torgyan, on 11 September, you will be traveling to Paris as chairman of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP] to attend a meeting of the European Union, which comprises Europe's Christian and democratic parties. Why are you going as opposed to anyone else? What do you intend to say at the meeting?

[Torgyan] I think it is important for me personally to say all the things at the meeting that might help put an end to our party's international isolation.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Why have you become isolated?

[Torgyan] There is more than one reason. It is partly our own fault. The previous party leadership let the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] represent the FKgP, and that is unacceptable. We want to show our independent political image, and I want to do this in a way that is true to life! Through the party's historical heritage, its experience, and its present efforts, we can prove that the FKgP is not an extremist party—never was, never will be. I would like to create an image that is true to life by making people realize what a broad social basis our party has.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Meanwhile, here in Hungary, people are raising questions about this party image. In his recent report, [MDF parliamentary faction leader] Mr. Imre Konya wrote: "One cannot disregard the phenomenon in which former People's Party, Communist Youth League or, clearly, Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party politicians are appearing behind the Smallholders' Party leader, who became chairman of his party through his anti-Communist rhetoric." What is you reaction to that statement?

[Torgyan] First of all: Responsible politicians should not make irresponsible statements. Furthermore, I think that Mr. Konya's statement is a particularly chaotic document that contradicts both the author and the facts. He launches attacks in all directions, quite incomprehensibly and without stopping to think whether he is destroying the position of his own party or that of others. Mr. Konya thought it appropriate to brutally interfere in the FKgP's internal affairs. Admittedly, he did not spare the members of his own party leadership either. (I would like to point out that while Mr. Konya described me as a politician who is leading for the left, Tamas Bauer and [Alliance of Free Democrats chairman] Janos Kis surprisingly insinuated that I had declared war on constitutionality from an extreme right-wing position.) Let us return to Mr. Konya: I would not like to discuss whether his behavior was consistent when he made his personal decisions. But after that, he finds it unacceptable for the chairman of the FKgP to listen to the expert advice of someone who used to be the MDF's expert. In other words, the report is very contradictory indeed, and it is also harmful.

[NEPSZABADSAG] To what extent is it harmful?

[Torgyan] Why does someone object to the fact that an expert from one of the coalition parties signed an article with a leader from another party, an article in which they describe the way in which they realistically visualize the future? It is incomprehensible that someone should interpret this as an attack on democracy.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Both you and Mr. Konya are jurists. What is your opinion on Mr. Konya's concept of the Justitia plan?

[Torgyan] Mr. Konya essentially deals with the whole complex issue as though he were at a trial where one of the sides only wants to acknowledge the plaintiff's viewpoint but refuses even to acknowledge the defendant's arguments. No legal issue can be solved this way. The Justitia plan drafted by Mr. Konya is a shoddy piece of legal work; moreover, it is diametrically opposed to previous practical approaches. Furthermore, if we want to close an old era and start a new one, we have to settle our accounts. In this process, people can be called to account on the basis of valid laws, but all this cannot break the framework of our legal order. Legal proceedings—where there is a legal basis for them—should be carried out in the shortest time possible, but it is not up to Mr. Konya to decide who is a decent Hungarian person and who isn't. The law should not be abused; people should not make threats—that is incompatible with a legal order.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Will you broach these subjects with the prime minister in Paris or elsewhere?

[Torgyan] Yes. During the coalition talks, I will have serious things to say to the prime minister. I think it is extremely important for us to clarify the essence of constitutional matters. It is unacceptable to use the cover of constitutionality to launch attacks on the president of the Hungarian Republic. Nor can we allow anyone to make our young democracy look like a pseudo- democracy—given that we have already succeeded in making our surrounding countries believe in this pseudo image, we can calmly start implementing an open dictatorship. I would like to state in very resolute terms that I have never fought for a pseudo-democracy, but always for real democracy. If real democracy had merely been a glaze to cover up illegal proceedings, I would not have taken it on. Finally I would like to say that it is unacceptable for the press to be seen as an enemy. I have been put to the test myself when attacks have been made against me in the press, but I still think that the courageousness of the press represents security in a democratic transition. Even if we meet with people from whom we should distance ourselves in the press—as elsewhere in life—this problem should be left to journalists, and justice should not be done from the outside.

Party Reactions Reported

AU1209181891 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 91 p 4

[Statements by legislative party representatives; place and date not given: "He Did Not Say It, He Wrote It—Imre Konya Sowed the Wind"]

[Text] The thoughts of Imre Konya, faction leader of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], that were quoted in the 5 September edition of NEPSZAVA and—more briefly—MAGYAR HIRLAP, caused a controversy. Our correspondents interviewed the primary person involved, Imre Konya, another MDF member Istvan Csurka, and the representatives of the legislative opposition parties.

Imre Konya, faction leader:

The sensation-hunting editors of NEPSZAVA and MAGYAR HIRLAP were wrong, because they published an article about a speech that I did not make in the Gellert Hotel. According to all indications, they got hold of my 22-page situation analysis and published passages torn from their context without my consent. Although this study was made for the MDF and not for wide publicity, that does not mean that it was secret! It can be read in the MDF's newspaper, edited by the author and not by NEPSZAVA or MAGYAR HIRLAP. The first part has already been published, and the second part will follow soon....

As for the meeting of deputies in the Gellert Hotel, that was a closed session, just as every party's similar events are closed. Nevertheless, contrary to the general practice of political parties, in addition to my speech, all contributions to this meeting will be published, including the speeches of all representatives and the prime minister. The whole text will appear and not just arbitrary passages.

Istvan Csurka, deputy chairman of the MDF:

This phenomenon is repulsive, but it is not surprising at all. We know where we live and who we are surrounded by, and we also have to be aware that there probably are traitors among us. I find it unfortunate that one and a half years after the—maybe partial—change of regime, the majority of the leading dailies considers the method of publishing illegally supplied material from closed meetings feasible and usable. This is a base act even though legally it can be part of the fight between the government party and the opposition.... The MDF deputies did not hold a closed meeting to be secretive but to be among themselves, and they wanted to clear some matters. All the speeches there were part of internal relations. In a certain sense, even the faction leader's statement and speech encouraged debate, and they were internally provocative—but only internally. The faction leader and anyone else who spoke at this meeting would obviously have said things differently if they had intended it for the public. That does not mean that we have two opinions, but that this is the natural process when forming the common opinion of a party or a group of deputies. This is what these newspapers fouled up....

Jozsef Torgyan, chairman of the Independent Smallholders' Party:

I do not wish to react to the Konya speech in detail just now. I would only like to note that the contents of this speech cannot be left without a comment but, for the time being, we do not want public debate between the coalition partners. We think we can use a more effective weapon by returning to this issue at the beginning of the coalition's coordination talks in the middle of September. Then, we will be very determined....

Ivan Peto, faction leader of the Alliance of Free Democrats:

As far as I know, Imre Konya's ideas—that were not essentially different from other MDF statements—have not yet been confirmed by his party, although they have not been refuted either. Therefore, I treat these statements as unconfirmed for the moment. However, I definitely find it tragic for the faction leader of a democratically elected government party to state, one and a half years after the elections, that essentially until now they have more or less observed the democratic principles for tactical reasons. I hope that these events will not pass without consequences if the democrats are a majority in the MDF.

Laszlo Kover, legislative representative of the Federation of Young Democrats:

As far as it is possible to assess from the press, it appears to me that the MDF faction leader has unfortunately become involved with his party's extremists. It is visible from his speech that the MDF has launched a general attack against everything and everybody. Similarly to the way the communists used to do it, the MDF is trying to find the machinations of a nonexistent enemy, or the opposition, the press, or imperialism, behind our society's every quiver, because they are unable to produce noticeable results in the economy or even hopes for the people—partly due to the laws of nature and partly due to the government's mistakes. I found it astonishing that according to Konya's published speech, he is not in favor of democracy out of principle, but because he is trying to meet the West's expectations in his economic dependency—the same way the reform communists did. This text can only be compared to a speech made by [former Prime Minister] Karoly Grosz in the Sports' Palace toward the end of communism's agony, although it can be felt that the author realizes that the constitutional state limits the implementation of his ideas.

Imre Szekeres, managing deputy chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Party:

We have experienced with astonishment the recent increase in attempts that may undermine the constitutional state and divide our country and nation. People are becoming unsure, and they are increasingly intimidated. The campaign attacking the institution of the president of the Republic

also belongs here. The people in power are governing unsuccessfully, and this is the way they are trying to divert attention from the real problems.

Democratic Forum Seeks Faster Political Change

LD1209212791 Budapest MTI in English 1501 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, Septemmer 12 (MTI)—"The presidium of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (HDF) considers it a confirmation of its strategy that in the course of twenty recent county level meetings, the membership of the party expressed their desire for the party to pursue a policy promoting more determined, faster political changes in the country," a senior member of the HDF presidium in charge of press affairs told MTI, speaking about the Wednesday session of the presidium.

The presidium of the HDF, the largest party of the Hungarian ruling coalition, acknowledged the formation of the programme platform, but has not as yet taken a position in connection with the issue, regarding it as an internal affair for the parliamentary faction.

The presidium has started preparations for the fifth national meeting of the HDF to be held in December.

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Twenty-six members of the HDF parliamentary faction have formed the so-called programme platform within the faction in the spirit of the original party programme.

In its declaration, the platform expressed its intention to help the government by representing citizens, views and by constructive criticism. According to the platform, the legal background for the political changes in Hungary has not been properly worked out, and a real change, has so far not been completed.

The declaration rejected all extremist manifestations, the inciting of fear and suspicion, the recent attempts at retaliation and the claim that only it has the sole right to represent the notion of "Hungarian". The platform also rejects the hatred incited against other Hungarian parties. They regard arguments as the only means for political struggle, instead of prejudice and passion.

The overemphasis of historical justice, the exaggerated stress on the past do not express the will of the majority of Hungarian citizens. Hungarian society needs perspectives for the future, the platform said.

Several opposition party leaders have expressed their positive views on the formation of the HDF programme platform.

CSFR Minister Speaks To Committees About Dam

LD1209192491 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] In international practice, it is rather unusual for a leading politician of another state to outline his opinion on a specific political issue to Hungarian legislative deputies. This happened today in Budapest in the National Assembly. True, it was not in a plenary session—but at a joint session of the National Assembly's economic, foreign affairs, and environmental protection committees—that the deputies heard the views of Josef Vavrousek, Czechoslovak Minister for the Environment, in connection with the Gabcikovo hydropower works. Vavrousek, according to a statement he made yesterday, considers it most important that—I quote—both sides should come out from behind the barricades. Evelyn Forro and Laszlo Gardai report on the committees' session:

[Gardai] Josef Vavrousek, the federal government's minister for the environment, stated: We consider a cessation of the agreement to be impermissible. The Minister, however, immediately supplemented this resolve with a plan that can be considered as new. According to this, at first a new agreement would have to be signed, and the former agreement, in some form, could be a part of this. However, it would be too early to speak about the concrete possibilities. According to the Minister's proposal, agreement would have to be reached at first on the method of negotiation, and only afterwards would there be discussions on the specific issue.

The federal government minister pointed out: They would not rule out in advance any possibility—not the so-called zero-option either, which would mean a complete abandonment of the water barrage. However, the building of the hydropower works according to the original plan was also mentioned.

The method of negotiations already mentioned presumes that both sides would jointly pass judgment on the plans that directly affect environmental protection. The Federal Minister did not rule out the possibility of announcing an international tender either.

Vavrousek also said that the water barrage issue exceeded the framework of ecology. The relationship between the two countries is good, but if a solution is not found to this problem, this will have an impact not only on the relationship of the two countries but on all of Central Europe, he said.

The deputies received sympathetically the report of the minister who, in reply to a question from Gyula Horn, said that only the original plan of the so-called "C" variant had been worked out in detail. Therefore, we are at fault in this, he said. However, neither had the Hungarian side worked out other variants, the reply said.

The meeting will be assessed at a closed session in the afternoon.

Third-Party Involvement Rejected

LD1209204291 Budapest MTI in English 1849 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—Hungary cannot accept a third party, such as European Community specialists, to act as judges in the on-going negotiations over the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam said Economic Committee Chairman Ivan Szabo.

The Hungarian Committee of Environmental Protection views the dam project as ultimately a technical-related question, therefore, the remaining scientific research needs international supervision. The basic values and notions forming the common language of co-operation have to be defined at the start of bilateral scientific co-operation, and clarify the ecological questions. The direction of scientific co-operation should conducted by two countries, academies of sciences.

Public pressure and environmental movements will focus far more attention on the project than ever before, said Mikulas Huba, head of the Slovak environmental protection and nature conservation committee.

In reply to Josef Vavrousek's request to issue a joint communique on the session, Gyula Horn, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, pointed out that they found the draft communique unacceptable in its present form, but requested the Czech and Slovak governments to clear the way for further negotiations.

He added that the environmental protection, foreign affairs and economic committees have no authorization to issue such a communique. The committees will brief parliament, examine concrete proposals and table them to parliament.

The Hungarian parliament's Committee of Environmental Protection welcomed Josef Vavrousek's visit as a progessive element in dam-related talks. Despite both countries committees agreement to pursue the issue the document says. However, this is no substitue for negotiations between the two governments.

Finance Minister Kupa Assesses Talks With Japan

LD1209205691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Interview with Finance Minister Mihaly Kupa by Jozsef Orosz at Budapest airport after Kupa's return from Japan on 11 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Orosz] The confidence of Japanese financial circles in Hungary was not shaken in spite of the fact that the country's lenders lowered our ranking among debtor nations recently. Japan is so confident in Hungarian monetary policy that, without any special conditions, it is willing to provide credits for the convertibility of the forint.

[Kupa] We want to establish the convertibility of the forint by the second half of 1992, and for this we need suitable secure reserves, and the Japanese would provide a certain sum towards this. The Hungarian request is for $500 million.

[Orosz] Surprisingly, it was Mihaly Kupa who regarded the success of Japanese investments in Hungary, if not risky, but certainly complicated.

[Kupa] They are willing to invest in the infrastructure, because this is a very good investment in Hungary. What I am saying is that these wrong attitudes... [word indistinct] that we do not settle the issues, or insist on our state monopolies, this is a completely wrong approach. Because of this, according to my estimates, we are losing annually around $1 billion in investment. [passage omitted]

[Orosz] The supposed hitch in the direction of the Hungarian economy is refuted by the fact that Hungary is again venturing into the Tokyo stock market, even though shortly after the earlier issue of bonds the value of Hungarian securities at that time plummeted.

[Kupa] We will be issuing bonds, these will be listed, and there will even be other surprises on the bond market, but this is not my affair; it is for the president of the issuing bank.

Reportage on Antall's Visit to France

WA1209183091

For Budapest and Paris reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall to France, including the signing of the recently concluded Hungarian-French agreement and his talks with French leaders on the issue of meat exports, please see the France section of the 12 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Krosno Union Members Hold Warning Strike

LD1309153391 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0932 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Today, between 1000 and 1100, following the decision of the Podkarpacze regional board of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity, union members in the majority of Krosno enterprises held a one-hour warning strike. The voivodship's economic situation is exceptionally dramatic. The deepening recession has already caused just under 30 percent job loss. Plants are announcing the next mass layoffs. Trade unionists have long been demanding that the government recognize some parishes as threatened by structural unemployment. The 19 August talks conducted by a delegation of the Podkarpacze regional board with representatives of the ministries of Finance, Ownership Transformations, and Agriculture did not yield results. Today's protest action in Krosno Voivodship has no political dimension: This is clearly stressed by the strike organizers. Its only aim is to draw the government's attention to the region's economic situation, which is worsening every day.

Speaker Assesses Parliament's Performance

PM1309105591 Lodz GLOS PORANNY in Polish 7-8 Sep 91 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz by correspondent Henryk Sroczynski; place, date not given]

[Text] [Sroczynski] Would you agree with the view that Sejm deputies are not prepared to pass certain parliamentary acts these days?

[Kozakiewicz] Yes, I would agree with it. This applies mainly to deputies who will be contesting their parliamentary seats again. They are unwilling to take responsibility for certain legislative acts. They prefer to shift the responsibility for passing certain "awkward" parliamentary acts onto the next Sejm.

[Sroczynski] Mr. Speaker, do you believe that the new Sejm will work more efficiently and that its cooperation with the government will be more harmonious?

[Kozakiewicz] I once said—and it could yet turn out to be a prophetic forecast—that in the future no government would have so "cooperative" a Sejm as the present one. It is paradoxical that Prime Minister Bielecki keeps stressing resentfully that he has only five liberals in the present Lower House. If this had been true, his government could not have forced any legislation through at all. Both the Mazowiecki and the Bielecki governments have benefited from the very high-powered support given to them by certain parliamentary caucuses. Even the Democratic Left Parliamentary Club [PKLD], which in effect constitutes the "postcommunist opposition," could have voted against the legislation promoted by the government; instead, it supported the government even in the case of the parliamentary acts which, it seemed, had no chance of being passed. Indeed, the Sejm has demonstrated considerable collective wisdom throughout. And this took place in conditions of major political disarray. At present, there are 14 different political orientations represented by their respective parliamentary caucuses, as well as 21 parliamentary circles....

[Sroczynski] But the assessments given to the Sejm have not been complimentary, nor are they complimentary now. Have the deputies shown sufficient mental fortitude to sustain them against the wave of criticism that they had to face recently?

[Kozakiewicz] Indeed, they did need considerable fortitude there. However, some of them did break down under the stress. I frequently had to stress, either during Council of Elders sessions or outside, that we on our part must not reply to invectives with more invectives and to slanderous claims with more slanderous claims. I was also opposed to our side's attempts to issue various denials and disclaimers. When deputies insisted on publishing such denials in the press, I always said: You can correct factual information, but I am not prepared to protest against assessments.

[Sroczynski] How do you view today the whole length of the road that the deputies have traveled together? To begin with, there were often sharp, stormy debates in the Sejm...

[Kozakiewicz] To be frank, to begin with there were two different worlds to contend with out there, and Sejm sessions were indeed of a tempestuous nature. There were plenty of provocative forays, personal comments, and instances when you could hear the following objections: "Mr. Speaker, I protest against this remark...," or, "Mr. Speaker, would you point out to Deputy X that his mode of expression is unacceptable..." Later, we witnessed the beginning of disintegration processes. The Citizens' Parliamentary Club [OKP] split into three separate caucuses, and the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Club divided into four new caucuses. To begin with, the OKP and the PZPR wielded their "leading role" in unison in Parliament. We often had clashes taking place across the debating table during Council of Elders sessions. In such situations, I would suggest: "Gentlemen, you should really meet elsewhere to talk together and sort out your differences. Come back here when you have reached an agreement." When the PZPR collapsed, the OKP played the leading role for a brief time. Later, that club attracted allies from among the ranks of the former PZPR satellite groups. However, from the time when the notorious call for acceleration was made—a call which only served to precipitate discord and division—no single force has been able to assume the leading role in the Sejm.

[Sroczynski] Was it not difficult to steer the Sejm during the period of the disintegration of the parliamentary caucuses?

[Kozakiewicz] There were many situations when, metaphorically speaking, cracks appeared in the walls, and the walls themselves crumbled around us. One such highly critical

moment was the time of the vote on the electoral law and another on the vote on the abortion bill.

[Sroczynski] We heard warnings that the Sejm could be dissolved...

[Kozakiewicz] As regards that question, I myself assumed a fairly clear and unequivocal position. I maintained that the president could not dissolve the Sejm without violating the Constitution. If a violation of the fundamental law were to occur, then it would have to be regarded as a coup d'etat; consequently, we would not even consider the possibility of a move resulting in a coup d'etat. After all, it is not up to the Sejm to debate the admissibility—or otherwise—of a coup d'etat. In my correspondence with the president, I assumed that a constitutional course of action would be taken, though his notes to me contained certain terms aimed at the Sejm and at myself that were hardly complimentary.

[Sroczynski] Did your attitude follow from your faith that you had the Sejm's backing?

[Kozakiewicz] From my faith that I had the Sejm's total support. In any case, replies to the president's messages were drawn up jointly either by the Council of Elders or with the Council's approval.

[Sroczynski] Mr. Speaker, will you run as parliamentary candidate again? And if you do, which constituency will you represent?

[Kozakiewicz] Yes, I do intend to run again. I received invitations from the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] of Lodz, Kielce, and Poznan.... Each time, I replied that I would follow instructions from the PSL leadership as to which constituency I should represent. It was eventually decided that I would be registered with other candidates on the Warsaw electoral list.

[Sroczynski] When will you launch your election campaign?

[Kozakiewicz] As before, I will conduct no election campaign as such. I have neither the strength nor the stamina for it. Anyone who wants to see me in the Sejm can vote for me. I will not make any efforts to secure voters' support in any particular way.

[Sroczynski] What is the attraction for you in running as candidate in the parliamentary election?

[Kozakiewicz] First of all, I should like to submit myself to some form of public vetting after the two years that I have served as Sejm Speaker. Second, if I am elected as a deputy, I will at last be able to speak out. At the moment, I may not express my opinion on any key issues. The Sejm Speaker must not be seen to take a stand in which he might identify himself with any of the sides.

[Sroczynski] During the previous Sejm you represented, as it were, a "legalized opposition." Which of these roles did you find more arduous: that, or your function as Sejm Speaker?

[Kozakiewicz] The other role was not arduous at all. The ability to speak out on a variety of issues and to say things that others were not free to say was a source of great satisfaction to me. I had a sense of public usefulness and a conviction that I was genuinely representing myself and my views.... But I also held certain talks with representatives of the authorities in power at the time. This is why today I regret all the more that I cannot speak freely for myself. Of course, I have my own views on what other deputies say...

[Sroczynski] Exactly! How do you assess the way the various deputies address the Sejm?

[Kozakiewicz] There is a very clearly defined group of extremely active Sejm orators representing a variety of orientations. When Deputy X takes the floor, I know that his address will be sensibility itself; when Deputy Y climbs the rostrum, I just have to wait to see what that "visionary" will have to say, knowing how sensitive he is on certain points. I should say that, all in all, there are some 50-60 exceptionally active deputies who take part in both the plenary sessions and the Sejm commission sessions. The other group comprises deputies who take the floor only very occasionally.

[Sroczynski] How do you rate Jan Krzysztof Bielecki as a deputy?

[Kozakiewicz] He was very quiet as a deputy. He made a speech only once, proposing a bill on the state television company. I received a question from Gdansk once, enquiring whether Deputy Bielecki had ever submitted a written question in the Sejm prior to his appointment as prime minister. We checked, and there was no record of any written questions being submitted by him at all.

[Sroczynski] You prefer deputies who are active speakers, but what do you think of those who never take the floor at all?

[Kozakiewicz] They create, as it were, empty spaces on the Sejm benches.

[Sroczynski] As an academic and a teacher, what grade would you award to the Sejm?

[Kozakiewicz] I could not award it any grade at all. It has been a sensible and judicious Parliament, with a good sense of responsibility for its actions. This is best demonstrated by the fact that it has decided to dissolve itself. The present Lower House can boast a large number of deputies who are hard-working and generous with their time and concern.

[Sroczynski] We have often seen clashes between the Sejm and the Senate. Do you believe that the other parliamentary chamber is a useful body?

[Kozakiewicz] Such clashes as we have had are inevitable. We recently received a letter from the Senate with instructions on how we were to vote.... The issue this time concerned amendments to the act on the education system. I continue to maintain that the Senate plays a most useful role. The ratio of senators to Sejm deputies is just over 1:5, and the former are, on the whole, more senior in age; but the percentage of senators who are not eminently sensible is not particularly higher than that of none-too-sensible deputies.

Walesa Discusses Czech Relations, Reform

LD1209185391 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Interview with President Lech Walesa by radio correspondent Petr Lukes in Warsaw; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Lukes] Mr. President: What do you think about the current state of Polish-Czechoslovak relations? As a head of state, what do you do for their improvement?

[Walesa in Polish with superimposed Czech translation] Naturally, things could be better. We certainly have not done everything within our powers. But I ascribe it to our merely learning how to use freedom. New people came, new political conceptions were born. As a pragmatic person, I am convinced that we depend on each other because we are neighbors, because we have much in common. That is why, sooner or later, our contacts will be logically much better. My trip stems from the conviction that the time has come when efficient results of our cooperation should show.

[Lukes] How do you assess the significance of regional cooperation of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary in Central Europe following the events in the USSR?

[Walesa] Our threesome has been using freedom and democracy for some time already. Naturally, we must be interested in such a colossus as the former USSR. We must constantly bear in mind that its reform will be extremely difficult. We must be extremely flexible to use what is happening in the USSR, mainly in economic relations, so that all the participating parties might gain something from it. We must react quickly, almost with lightning speed, to the change of situations when new state formations are being born. If we cooperate in our threesome, our lives will be easier, and we will be able to help not only ourselves, but also the new republics.

[Lukes] Mr. President: What problems predominate in the process of transformation of our societies: economic, political, or moral ones?

[Walesa] When we gained freedom, it seemed to us that we would be able to cope with everything, and nice sounding slogans from the West also confirmed this. But when we implemented our plans, we found out that political freedoms must be understood together with a certain economic well-being. In the first period, when we were overwhelmed by freedom, we simply forgot about our environment, even our big neighbor. It is economy that forces us to remember this neighbor. It forces us to start new cooperation, to seek efficient contacts so that people might live better in new conditions.

[Lukes] In your opinion, what should the next Czechoslovak-Polish border look like?

[Walesa] We were all marked by the past period, national discrepancies, closing of frontiers, feelings of threat. Today, new civilization solutions [civilizacni reseni] offer themselves. Borders must no longer be barriers, but on the contrary, must facilitate mutual cooperation in all directions. For visitors, border crossings must be a source of rich information; border areas should enjoy greatest prosperity. I believe that our joint border will be like this as well. For the time being, we are talking about a border of a different type, a border between old and new thinking.

[Lukes] Mr. President, you said once that the Polish democracy needs two legs: the right one and the left one. It seems to me that the social democracy that is developing from the Solidarity movement is still lagging behind. This is one thing. The other one is: What do you think about the so-called post-Communist left-wing in Poland?

[Walesa] What happens in your country and in our country is a result of a reaction, a reaction of people. We have many objections against the left-wing, for the way it ruled, and for the advantages it had. Therefore, we now look at it askance. Naturally, as long as it is represented by the old structures, the meritorious members with membership cards, it will continue to apply. In the future, however, these differences will be disappearing; a decisive factor will be wisdom, and the choice of better programs and better solutions. This is, however, a deeper problem. The political parties in Poland, not only the new ones that sprang from Solidarity, are still unable to stand on their own feet. This too is a result of the past. Our Big Brother was preventing the creation of normal political parties. Strong personalities were in prison; they could not be active politically. Weaker individuals yielded, betrayed the nation, formed one single party—a satellite party—and this was not such a long time ago. The people remember, and they now mostly believe only themselves. Each of us, as a matter of fact, has his own political party. It is not good, but it is understandable in this period in particular. The synthesis of hundreds of small parties into four or five big political parties is still ahead of us. We, however, cannot look down on or make fun of the current state of affairs. On the contrary, we must make it possible for all active people to live politically. We simply must live through and survive the process toward normality.

[Lukes] Will this scattering of political forces not have a negative impact on the future parliament and the future political development in Poland?

[Walesa] Certainly, this will not be good; it will be inconvenient. It will cost us a lot of nerves and hard work. This is, however, the price we pay for normality, a sort of bill to be paid for speeding up the lesson in democracy after 50 years. We must withstand it; it cannot be overstepped.

[Lukes] According to most experts, Poland is leading the changes in this part of Europe. In the period of reforms, what do you see as the greatest success, and what do you see as the greatest errors and mistakes?

[Walesa] We have committed many mistakes. For example, my concepts for distributing state property to each Pole in the value of 100 million zlotys, which is approximately $9,000, a lot of people saw as demagogy and rejected it as such. If we had followed it, privatization would have been faster; everybody would look after his interests and would have to pay taxes. Further, when I still was the head of Solidarity, I demanded special powers for the government of Premier Mazowiecki. Many problems, and also errors, would have been avoided by it; the government would have reacted to everything faster. We had a perfect economist, Balcerowicz, but we lacked his double to be in charge of restructurization and enlivening of production and looked for work for the unemployed. Our reform needs such a personality. With regard to successes, I do not want to speak about them because I feel that we could have had more of them. We have had some successes, but I do not want to boast as long as we are unable to compare ourselves with Europe. I have come to implement great goals, and even if we achieved a lot of things, it is still not enough for great Walesa.

Bielecki Assesses Results of U.S. Visit

LD1209234691 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12—Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki Thursday said upon his arrival from the U.S. and Paris that "he is coming back home with a sense of responsibility for the success of Polish reforms."

"The United States considers us as a country leading in the process of reforms. The White House statements confirm both the will to aid Poland and expectations that we will serve as an example for new democracies in the east-European countries neighbouring on Poland," the prime minister told newsmen in Warsaw.

These matters will continue to be discussed on a working basis during international meetings, Bielecki said.

In Bielecki's opinion both the meetings in the U.S. and the talks he had conducted during the conference of European Democratic Union in Paris confirmed Poland's striving to integrate with Europe and the will to guarantee Poland's security.

"British Prime Minister John Major expressed his full understanding not only for Poland's striving to association with the European communities, but also Poland's full EC membership," Bielecki said.

Poland's association with the EC was also discussed by Bielecki with French Prime Minister Edith Cresson. It was France which at the recent EC ministerial meeting in Brussels came against granting Polish goods a wider access to EC markets.

"I think this misunderstanding will be cleared up before this month is out," Bielecki declared and added that "France's stand should be convergent with Poland's expectations" and that "this is connected with preparations for the last round of negotiations on association."

Asked whether President Bush would agree to Poland's access to NATO the Polish premier said that he had received "confirmation of great weight the United States attach to Poland's security and independence."

Pressed to say whether he achieved what he wanted in the U.S., Bielecki replied that this would become visible only after some time, while the effects of talks on the financial system and American investments must be confirmed in practice, he stated.

Asked whether the U.S. would pay for Polish grain delivered to the Soviet Union, the prime minister mentioned the chance to create a "humanitarian" relief programme for the Soviet Union including supplies of medicines and foodstuffs. Such a chance emerged during talks with President Bush and prime ministers of Britain and France.

Bielecki's interlocutors emphasized that Western aid to new democracies, including the Baltic republics, cannot grow at the expense of Poland, the Polish prime minister told newsmen.

Kozakiewicz: Bielecki Remarks 'Untrue'

LD1309064591 Warsaw PAP in English 2331 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12—The Sejm (lower house) speaker blamed Thursday the prime minister for discrediting the work of the Polish Parliament while on a working visit to the U.S. Part of the convent of senior deputies found the prime minister's statement to this effect as "untrue" and "improper," Mikolaj Kozakiewicz said.

Kozakiewicz referred to Jan Krzysztof Bielecki's utterance at a meeting with American businessmen that his government had had to ask for special powers because the Sejm, termed by him as postcommunist in 65 percent, did not want to make difficult decisions called for by the existing situation in the country.

Addressing the Sejm which gathered here for a three-day meeting Kozakiewicz implied Bielecki's utterance was part of an electoral game.

Commenting on Kozakiewicz's remarks Bielecki rejected any insinuations of this kind. He said his greatest concern is to see that the whole process of reforms proceed smoothly.

The Sejm examined Thursday the draft amendments to the law on employment designed to correct the system of granting unemployment benefits. Deputies also urged the government to prepare a programme to prevent unemployment, especially among youth.

Statistics say that there are over 1,850,000 jobless, or a 9.8 percent of workforce in Poland.

The Sejm examined the controversial draft law on radio and television after its third reading, but has not adopted it yet. The main point is to guarantee freedom of speech and pluralism of radio and television.

The draft law on special powers for the government to issue decrees with the force of law will be examined on Friday or Saturday. Head of the extraordinary committee for examining the issue Andrzej Bratkowski told a press conference that "the scope of powers is incredible" so it seems it will hardly win the required two thirds of vote.

Several deputies of the Democratic Union Caucus urged the minister of culture and arts to explain circumstance in which Poland's only painting by Leonardo da Vinci, known as "The Lady With a Weasel" or "The Lady With an Ermine" was sent to the U.S. to be shown at an exhibition "Circa 1492" marking the 500th anniversary of discovery of America.

Minister Marek Rostworowski said the decision to lend the painting belongs to President Lech Walesa who had acted at the request of President George Bush.

Meanwhile, respective Sejm committee accepted the candidature of Marek Dabrowski for president of the National Bank of Poland (NBP) as recommended by President Walesa. The Sejm will make its final decision Friday or Saturday.

The Sejm and Senate foreign affairs committees supported the government draft law ratifying the Polish-German treaty on good neighbourliness and friendly cooperation and suggested the Sejm should support the ratification by the Polish president of the treaty confirming Polish-German border.

The committees expressed concern over the situation of ethnic Poles in Lithuania. Foreign Minister Skubiszewski told deputies that a Polish Foreign Ministry delegation left for Lithuania in this connection.

Bielecki Attends Democratic Union Meeting in Paris

LD1209222991 Warsaw PAP in English 1207 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Paris, Sept. 12—Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki arrived in Paris on Thursday to attend the inaugural meeting of the 14th conference of the European Democratic Union.

Bielecki is accompanied by Secretary of State at the Polish Foreign Ministry Jerzy Makarczyk and Secretary of State at the Privatization Ministry Jacek Sawicki. The congress is also attended by a delegation of the Polish Liberal-Democratic Congress, which has been admitted to the union.

Jacques Chirac, leader of the RPR [Rally for the Republic] Gaullist party held a long talk with Jerzy Makarczyk before the start of the conference. Chirac spoke of the need to admit Poland to the EC, expressing an opinion that Poland will become a full member of the EC much earlier than it is expected, probably within three years.

Military Contacts With Germany To Expand

LD1209200991 Warsaw PAP in English 1810 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11—Poland's National Defence Minister Piotr Kolodziejczyk met Wednesday with the German Parliamentary Secretary of State in the Federal Ministry of Defence Willy Wimmer. During the meeting, the defence officials decided that a group of Polish officers will visit their German counterparts next year.

The Wednesday meeting concluded Willy Wimmer's four day visit to Poland paid at the invitation of Deputy Defence Minister Janusz Onyszkiewicz, during which the guest met also with the ministry's command personnel and visited the Warsaw Military District headquarters.

Wimmer's talks with the Sejm (lower house) national defence committee chairman focused on possibilities of contacts and cooperation between both countries' parliamentary committees.

Commenting on the visit, Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that it was characterized by convergence of views on disarmament in Europe and nuclear arms nonproliferation. "We want to expand contacts between military units and soldiers", he added.

Poll Views Opinion on Government Economic Program

LD1209181991 Warsaw PAP in English 1301 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11—Some 28 percent of those polled by CBOS polling centre regarded the present economic situation of the country as "rather bad", 23

percent as "bad", and 13 percent as "very bad." The poll conducted on August 23-26 on a representative sample of 1000 adult Poles.

According to 23 percent, the present economic situation is "neither good nor bad", 7 percent think that it's "rather good" and a tiny minority (2 percent) that it's "good". As for the economic policies of the Bielecki government up until now, 36 percent of those polled judged them "rather favourably", the same number "rather unfavourably", 11 percent "decidedly unfavourably" and 2 percent "decidedly favourably". 15 percent had no opinion on this question.

Do government policies give Poland a chance of overcoming the economic crisis? 43 percent rather thought that they did, 4 percent were convinced of it. 38 percent had rather a negative opinion and 11 percent decidedly negative.

In comparison with July, the August poll shows an increase of 9 percent in those who think that government policies can overcome the economic crisis.

26 percent of the sample supported the Balcerowicz programme, 38 percent gave it no support, and 35 percent admitted that they still know too little about it.

Roman, Bulgaria's Popov Assess Delegation

AU1209204391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1839 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia ROMPRES, 12/9/1991—In a statement made to the press after the signing of the declaration on the relations of good neighbourliness, friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Republic of Bulgaria, Prime Minister Petre Roman said he was "particularly satisfied at the quality, intensity and results of the activity carried out jointly. We have discussed numerous questions of common interest and in all cases we have reached a consensus or a coherent modality of solving them. Such a meeting is exemplary in character under the current circumstances in Romania and Bulgaria of democratization processes on a both political and economic plane," the Romanian head of state said. He also stressed that questions worrisome for the public opinion in the two countries were also tackled and that he noted important steps had already been taken to solve them. "We intend to further take tangible steps to jointly give the real image of a cooperation along the line of a particularly favourable tradition, as well as the line of realism, efficiency, good cooperation and good neighbourliness. In this context we also exchanged opinions on the Yugoslav crisis. We expressed our deep concern over the threat of destabilization in the Balkans and we think that the Bulgarian and the Romanian Governments, given the fact that the crisis is in the Balkans, must play a positive role in finding a reasonable political solution taking into account the populations' right to self-determination but also the indivisibility, stability and security of the region," the Romanian premier said.

In his turn the Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov stressed that none of the questions discussed remained unsettled and expressed the hope that the declaration would be a solid base for a new Romanian-Bulgarian treaty to be ready for signing at the beginning of October. Thus we will put an end to the treaty concluded 21 years ago. We sign a new one to concord with our joint wish of good neighbourliness, under the new circumstances in Europe, he said in conclusion.

Winter Fuel Supply Situation 'Difficult'

AU1209202291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1854 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 12/9/1991—Energy and food supply this winter was another subject dealt with by government spokesman Mihnea Constantinescu in his news conference on 12 September. With coal in stock put at 64 per cent of the requirements and fuel oil at a low 33 per cent, the situation is pretty difficult, Mr. Constantinescu said. However, he went on, it is satisfactory as far as natural gas is concerned: an extra six million cubic metres are supplied daily. Great efforts are made to end repairs on power stations and co-generation plants, and to raise coal and fuel oil in stock to the planned levels, he showed. The executive decided in its previous-day meeting that part of export earnings be used to purchase energy sources and that the 250 million dollars Romania would get from the European Community beginning with the month of November be used for the same purpose.

On food supplies, they will be met from domestic production, from imports and from EEC relief, the government spokesman said.

Power Deficit, Financing of Imports Viewed

AU1209125591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1018 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 12/9/991—Romania's present electric power consumption stands at 8,123 MW [Megawatts]. Consumption requirements are met by a 7,558 MW production and imports worth 565 MW.

According to Mr. Ion Uruiescu, director of the National Power Control Office, coal-fired plants contribute 1,641 MW, stations fuelled on gas and fuel oil 3,059 MW, and waterpower plants 2,858 MW. Natural gas in thermoelectric stations is to be gradually replaced by fuel oil as gas production dropped roughly 25 percent as to 1989 (60 percent of the gas reserve were already extracted). The power deficit will amount to 800 MW in the last trimester of the ongoing year and to 900 MW in the first quarter of the year to come with consumption going up some 20 percent according to prognostications.

There is a deficit in the supply of fuel to thermoelectric plants this year as the present stock contains only 65 percent of the necessary coal, that is 4.2 million tonnes, and 95,000 tonnes fuel oil (of the total necessary amount of 450,000 tonnes).

On the basis of a government decision, sources were set to finance power import for winter. The European Economic Community will supply 410 million dollars from November 1991 to February 1992. As for methane, Mr. Uruiescu said, attempts are made to supplement the Romanian-Soviet Government Agreement by 1,5 billion cubic meters for the period spanning until the end of the ongoing year and action will be taken to augment deliveries to the maximum transport capacity.

Stolojan Elaborates on Privatization Program

AU1209191391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1720 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 12/9/1991—In order to put the law on the privatisation of commercial companies to work, three conditions must be fulfilled, the head of the National Agency for Privatisation Theodor Stolojan told a news conference on 12 September. The three conditions are: choosing the roughly thirty or so commercial companies that should prepare for privatisation and start privatisation proper; developing the methodological norms and starting the sale of assets; and preparing all the documents and the logistic support for the private property funds and the state property fund to start operation. Details given out to the press made it

clear that the sale of assets is unlimited, that it is initiated by commercial companies and that the only condition attached is that the assets sold in the first 12 months should be submitted to the scrutiny of the National Agency for Privatisation which will made them public. The second stage of the process will begin next week and the third within six-to-eight months, Mr. Stolojan said. On the principles underlying the methodological norms for the sale of assets, he said they were such as to ensure full transparency of the process.

PSM Protests Polish Study on Transylvania

AU1209203391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1858 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 12/9/1991—In a statement sent to ROMPRES for release the Socialist Party of Labour [PSM] protests against the study made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland, published in the polish magazine "SENS" which stipulates the integration into the "Trilateral" of only a certain geographic region of Romania: Transylvania. We appreciate the promptness with which the Romanian Foreign Affairs Ministry summoned the Polish ambassador to Romania to officially inform him about the Romanian side's stand in connection with this serious issue, the statement reads.

Vatra Romaneasca Holds Meeting in Cluj-Napoca

AU1209131791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1232 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 12/9/1991—Wednesday, 11 September, the National Steering Committee of "Vatra Romaneasca" [VR] held a sitting at Cluj-Napoca, presided by Zeno Petru Opris, president, and Professor Iustinian Petrescu, first deputy president. Attending were leaders of Cluj and Mures branches, reads a communique sent to "ROMPRES."

Issues were tackled concerning the activity of the union and problems triggered by the present evolution of home and international affairs. The necessity was stressed of enlarging and intensifying the activities for strengthening the efficiency and unity of action of the union.

The "Vatra Romaneasca" Union condemned the attacks and interference of home and foreign forces detrimental to the territorial integrity and the national unity of Romania and asked all Romanians, irrespective of their political options and religious beliefs to cooperate more closely, on the basis of principles stemming from their real concerns about the interests of Romania, in order to overcome the present difficulties and ensure a democratic future to Romania, says the communique, which mentioned that the next sitting of the "Vatra Romaneasca" National Steering Committee will be held on 11 October at Cluj-Napoca, when the celebration takes place of 46 years since the town was freed from the Hitlerist-Horthyist rule.

RMDSZ Chairman Domokos on Prospects, Tasks

AU1209183191 Bucharest ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO in Hungarian 5 Sep 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Geza Domokos, chairman of the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania, by Zoltan Barabas; place and date not given: "We Should Refrain From Only Thinking in Terms of RMDSZ...."]

[Text] [Barabas] Mr Domokos! We had the opportunity to observe how our domestic "policy makers," including of course the top of the pyramid, took a rather uncertain or even timid position in the first hours and days of the Moscow coup. It seemed at the time that, with few exceptions, true opposition people, parties, or political groups did not have enough courage either to clearly and unequivocally declare their position concerning the joint "nation saving" action of the conservative communists, soldiers, and the KGB in Moscow, although it was already clear in the first moments what their real intentions were.... and we would also get something out of it! To be more exact, we can only feel sorry today that the RMDSZ [Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania] also missed the chance to gain tremendous political capital from a quick reaction and exact understanding of the situation....

[Domokos] It is absolutely true that some accusations about this appeared in the press at the time, and if I remember correctly, in the ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO too. Besides, I would like to add here that we also dealt with this issue at the meeting of the national leadership of the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ] held in Nagyvarad [Oradea] on 30 August. I can say that, on this occasion, we strongly criticized Romanian Television. Our note of protest was ready on the afternoon of 20 August and we sent it to the television station at 6 p.m. the same day. The officials there told us that it was too late to include our note of protest on the evening news!

Thus, the discrimination started by not reading our note on the news, and it continued by their failure to even mention the fact that the RMDSZ also brought such a note of protest. We would have expected at least that much from Romanian Television, which calls itself a democratic and open institution.

Fortunately, Kolozsvar Radio [Radio Cluj] read our note on the evening of 20 August, and the Kolozsvar daily SZABADSAG [FREEDOM] also published it the following day. We know the rest.

In fact, all I want to say is that this was not exactly a delay. Given the fact, however, that the RMDSZ Headquarters is in Kolozsvar [Cluj] and many people were spending their vacations somewhere else (I also came down from the mountains when I heard what happened), it seemed from outside that our leadership did not foresee the possible "consequences" and that is why we did not react on time. I do not think that there was a delay here. I am sorry, however, that we did not talk about these things in time

because, after all, time passed swiftly. Our position was much tougher than the simple people and the less-informed people might believe. We expressed our opinion about the concrete responsibility of the government and the governing party here in Romania to make sure that the democratic process continues and that no such drama occurs here. We firmly drew the attention to the concrete danger looming over us!

A similar thing happened with our position on the independence declaration of the Republic of Moldova. In this case too, Romanian Television only "referred" to our position. They also quoted something, but not the things we regarded as important! As the readers could already see it in their newspaper, this statement mainly deals with Moldova ... and the national minority issue! However, our television was wisely silent about this. Therefore, we were dealing here with a clear, but customary manipulation.

[Barabas] You already mentioned at the news conference prior to this interview that the RMDSZ was in a rather critical financial situation. However, it has been noticed in some counties and in some electoral districts that there are prosperous sideline activities and small ventures within the RMDSZ organizations, more or less led by members of the RMDSZ board! At the moment, these people are still regarded as RMDSZ leaders but, encouraged by their unexpected financial successes, many people are thinking of leaving the organization! How can all this be coordinated?

[Domokos] It is well known that, at the moment, the RMDSZ is only interested in one economic venture, the Tulipan. The presidium decided three months ago that RMDSZ leaders would not be allowed to join these Tulipan ventures. As far as I know, we already carried out this decision, including Nagyvarad. I do not know of any other ventures. I cannot rule out the possibility that these leaders started such ventures as private individuals. This would, however, hardly improve our financial situation ....

[Barabas] If everything goes well, the long-awaited local government elections are approaching. It would be good to know whether the RMDSZ national leadership was considering approaching nonparty members and independent people who are honest and capable of fulfilling the tasks of mayors, deputy mayors, or other important functions in areas, towns, and villages densely populated by Hungarians, in order to counterbalance the possible "vacuum" and the lack of potential political figures.

[Domokos] We have already talked a lot about the upcoming local government elections. To only mention the recent meeting in Nagyvarad, these elections were also among the major issues at this meeting. We cannot, however, be silent about one thing: It will be very difficult to find people ready to accept the odium of leading various communities. Think of the terrible circumstances in connection with the implementation of the land law, the various local "tangles," the increasing unemployment in the towns and more populous communities, the cruel pressure of inflation, and the social and moral crisis felt in the deepest regions. All this creates a situation in which it will hardly be a pleasure to lead a community or to become a local council official in a bigger town.

Summing it all up, we must be prepared to have difficulties in finding people ready to be directly nominated for local government elections!

[Barabas] They will also be worse off financially than the average people who can freely engage in ventures and earn big money without a guilty conscience!

[Domokos] Naturally, salaries are not "very high" in this area of activity either. However, there is more here, namely the readiness to accept sacrifices and community service.... I hope that our county organizations and local people are already thinking about this and are seeking solutions according to their local situations. One thing is certain: We should refrain from just thinking in terms of RMDSZ members. It would be a big mistake to do this. At the same time, our currently developed coalition contacts could clarify many things. Naturally, it would be stupid to believe in some kind of "miracle." In the current confusing and unclear conditions, at a time of artificially maintained inter-ethnic tensions, we can hardly speak of a normal situation. We are very far from that. Despite the aforementioned ballast and other burdens, however, it is in everyone's interest to have good leadership in Telegd, for example, and to have honest and capable people fill those important functions. This is primarily in the interest of the communities themselves, but the RMDSZ also feels responsible to do everything in this direction....

RMDSZ Greets Moldova's Independence

AU1309100391 Bucharest ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO in Hungarian 6 Sep 91 p 4

[Speech by Geza Domokos, chairman of the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania; date not given: "Speech by Geza Domokos at the Romanian Parliament's Meeting in Honor of the Independence of the Republic of Moldova"]

[Text] Fundamental changes have taken place in the eastern part of our continent since the latest meeting of the two houses of our Parliament. The coup attempt of totalitarian forces trying to restore the old situation started a true revolution in the Soviet Union. The changes and reform processes that have been developing controversially and with noticeable diversions in recent years have become categorical and astonishingly deep. As a result, Lenin's all-powerful party has been banned, the rapid dissolution of communist structures has begun, and the Soviet Union's republics have declared their independence. In this context, the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ] is pleased to greet the independence declaration of the Republic of Moldova.

In our opinion, we have come to a decisive moment in the process that intertwines the Romanian people's

wishes and the democratization endeavors of Eastern European countries. One of the sacred ideas of this process is the peoples' right to self- determination. Events are showing that historical justice is also triumphing in this area of Europe and it will invalidate all agreements and dictates that are contrary to the course of history, like the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact.

We view the democratic changes in this part of the world with satisfaction, changes that have brought about the collapse of the communist totalitarian regime and opened the way to the realization of the peoples' desire for freedom.

The independence statement of Kishinev declares respect for human rights and guarantees the rights of national minorities and ethnic groups as a basic principle of the new state—we also included this thought in the statement we adopted today.

To prove this, let me quote Chapter 5, point 18 of Moldova's law on the Romanian language: "The Republic of Moldova guarantees education in the Moldovan and Russian languages in kindergartens, vocational schools, including schools for general education, technical schools, and high schools, and it will establish the necessary conditions for the rights of citizens of other nationalities who live in the republic to be educated and trained in their native language (Gagauz, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Hebrew, Yiddish, and so on)." Point 19: "Kindergartens and schools providing general education will be established on the basis of the principle of a single language. In this framework, office work, meetings and gatherings, and audiovisual information will be carried out in the language of education and training. Bilingual kindergartens and general education schools will be set up in places where the number of children and pupils does not allow the establishment of single language educational institutions and general education schools. Gatherings and meetings will be held and audiovisual information will be provided in equal proportions in the languages of education and training, and the secretariat will use the state language."

Here you can see the bitter experience of the Moldovans on the other side of the river Prut, the dangerous lesson that the decades brought to their language, tradition, and culture. This lesson made them understand the efforts of small and large nations to preserve their own national values. I believe that this is a very valuable political inheritance and this inheritance should also be known and adequately appreciated in our areas.

Gentlemen!

The time of speech-making is coming to an end. Passions die out. We all know that the Republic of Moldova will be exposed to great afflictions and dangers in the near future. In my opinion, our most important task is to appreciate and highly value the calm and clear vision of the leaders of the Republic of Moldova, the courage of this people, because it is a fact that they managed to choose the best time to make important decisions and they continue to do so. It is also very important for all of us to be ready to help the independent Romanian state.

Romania itself is in a very difficult economic situation. However, it is responsible for helping our brothers in Moldova. Gentlemen, I would like to let you know that in the days preceding the great changes in the Republic of Moldova, an RMDSZ delegation visited Kishinev to establish the first relations with the officials of that country. I believe that the Romanian political forces, mainly the Romanian Government, are ready to strengthen these relations and to render help in all areas. Subject to its possibilities, the RMDSZ is also ready to participate in this effort of our whole country.

We hope the Republic of Moldova will show courage and political wisdom in the future—and let us hope the same for ourselves—in order that the Moldovan people beyond the river Prut may realize their desires for freedom and independence and implement their national ideal.

Correction to Iliescu on Israel, Moldova; Party

AU1109131191

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Iliescu on Israel, Moldova Ties; Party Activities," published in the 11 September East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 22:

Column one, fifth paragraph, penultimate sentence make read: ...intellectual primitiveness and troglodytism and should be... (supplying indistinct word "troglodytism")

Federal

Mesic Calls Army Actions 'Coup'; Urges Withdrawal

LD1209154991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—In this afternoon's news broadcast, Croatian television carried a statement by Stipe Mesic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in connection with the reply of General Veljko Kadijevic (federal secretary for national defense).

"Unless the Army withdraws within the period I have given it, and I, according to the rules, must carry out the decisions of the Presidency, I will be obliged to call on the organs of security and justice in the Army to bring charges against those who do not implement the decision of the Presidency. I do not know whether they will do this, but after this there remains an open possibility for me to request intervention from outside Yugoslavia, because obviously the Army is acting in an extrainstitutional way, and it should now be clear to the most naive person that the Army has carried out a military coup in our country."

Mesic Hints at Stepping Down 7 October

LD1309140491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Paris, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—In his conversation with journalists from several prominent French newspapers in Zagreb yesterday Stipe Mesic, president of the SFRY Presidency, reiterated his intention to invite the blue helmets [peacekeeping troops] of the United Nations.

"As the legally elected president I have the right to approach the EC and the United Nations in order to stop the army. Any help would be welcome including blue helmets," Stipe Mesic said, adding: "Even the most naive can now see that the Army is carrying out an invasion under pressure from Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic."

Asked to list his successes as president of the Yugoslav Presidency, Mesic said: "It is the internationalization of the Yugoslav crisis, demonstrating that this was not just a Croatian problem but a concern for all Europe." "The Gulf war showed that the world would not accept Iraq's aggression against Kuwait". Slobodan Milosevic is more dangerous than Saddam Husayn. His war drums echo in the heart of Europe. In fact, I think that he represents the greatest danger for peace in the world".

Stipe Mesic again hinted at his intention to leave the Presidency but this time for another reason. "After 7 October when the three- month moratorium expires Croatia and Slovenia will realize their independence and I will have no reason to remain in the Presidency," Stipe Mesic explained and went on to stress that "it would be too ambitious for me as a Croat to be president of another state." He stressed that "on 7 October, after the departure of Croatia and Slovenia, Yugoslavia will cease to exist in its present form." "I think that Europe will lose nothing but a Yugoslavia in a deep coma".

Mesic on Kadijevic Response on Order

LD1209201691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Our journalist Darko Herceg asked President Mesic, who is on a visit to Zagreb, to comment on Kadijevic's statement and on further moves of Mr. Mesic himself.

[Begin recording] [Mesic] At about 0200 at night I received urgent mail from the Federal Secretariat for National Defence, in which General Kadijevic informed me of his views concerning the order I had issued. He explained it in several points. None of these explanations are substantiated. They are provisional, and show no consideration for facts. It appears from this that the Army opens fire only when attacked, but it fires in such a way that it destroys cities and sets villages ablaze and, together with the outlaws, kills people and chases them out of their homes. He did not say why the Army was not withdrawing to barracks, because the decision of the Presidency is precisely that the Army must withdraw to barracks. I only asked that what had already once been established by the Presidency be implemented. It was on the basis of that Presidency decision that I signed the cease-fire agreement, in which it was stated that the Army must return to barracks. Why they don't want to do so is another matter—because they have joined forces with Serbia, within the same scenario of creating a Greater Serbia—only they have been trying to convince both themselves and the world that they want Yugoslavia to survive. They don't want any kind of Yugoslavia. By expelling Slovenia they practically showed themselves in their true colours—that they want Greater Serbia.

Let's look at Gen. Kadijevic's explanation: I will only say one sentence. In point 11 he says: It is not true that after the horrific events near Bosanska Krupa a Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] general transported Milan Martic to Knin by helicopter. Martic was transported by an Army helicopter which happenned to be in that area. What can I tell you now? Even I can see that it was not the general himself who manned the helicopter. Let's hope that Gen. Kadijevic will be intelligent enough to realize that it is a pilot who operates a helicopter, but this is done on someone's order. It was done on the order of General Vasiljevic. But Gen. Kadijevic is not so naive. He also says the following in his reply to my order: The YPA units will not withdraw to barracks until an appropriate order is passed by the SFRY Presidency, strictly based on the cease-fire agreement signed with the EC.

Well, who is crazy here, given the fact that this agreement was signed on the basis of the Yugoslav Presidency's decision. Now he is demanding another decision by the Yugoslav Presidency; he knows that the Serbian bloc can obstruct the adoption of such a decision. This is in fact an attempt to dodge the withdrawal of the Army into barracks and to continue providing cover for the Serbian terrorists, Chetniks groups and outlaws, who have gone on the rampage in Croatia.

As for Boro Jovic, he is precisely one of the designers of this escalation in Croatia, this mayhem in Croatia. For it was precisely he—his were the most persistent efforts, while he was president of the SFRY Presidency, to drive the Army out if its barracks, so the Chetniks could be given a shield. What he really thinks, well, it will suffice to say that we have a recording featuring this particular Borisav Jovic in conversation with an Army commander near Vukovar, saying: Crush them—he refers to Vukovar—by all means. Flatten them completely so there will be no one to negotiate with us.

These people do not want peace. They want war, and only war can keep them afloat. But I hope that if the instruments get deployed which the EC, CSCE and even the United Nations, if need be, have at their disposal, they will be effective in stopping this war. The Army is, in fact, cutting the branch on which it is sitting. It will disintegrate fairly soon because no one will need either these generals or this Army. They do not yet know this, but they will soon learn it.

[Herceg] Mr. President, are you personally going to make any new move regarding Gen. Kadijevic's reply?

[Mesic] Yes, by all means. Unless the Army withdraws by the deadline I have set for them—according to the Presidency Code of Practice I must implement the Yugoslav Presidency's decisions—I will have to call on the security and legislative organs in the Army to bring charges against those who are not implementing the Yugoslav Presidency's decisions. Whether or not they will take any action I do not know, but in that case there will be the opportunity for me to ask for intervention even outside Yugoslavia. It is obvious that the Army is acting unconstitutionally, and even the most naive soul is probably aware that our army has staged a military coup.

Bogicevic: Presidency Did Not Discuss Mesic Order

LD1209145191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—I cannot comment on SFRY Presidency President Stjepan Mesic's order to the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] to withdraw to the barracks because such an order was not adopted at an SFRY Presidency session, and I was not even consulted. Therefore, it is necessary that the SFRY Presidency, as a collective body and as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, adopt a stand on the order issued by President Stjepan Mesic.

SFRY Presidency member Bogic Bogicevic told TANJUG editor Dubravka Curac this today when asked to comment on Stjepan Mesic's order for the YPA's unconditional withdrawal to the barracks within a specified period.

The cease-fire agreement sets out a series of connected actions, Bogicevic says, which include the YPA's withdrawal to the barracks. This, in my opinion, should be consistently respected. However, operational decisions on this should be adopted by the SFRY Presidency, as the collective commander of the YPA, and not by any individual in any post.

Bogicevic, when asked when he expects the next SFRY Presidency session to be held, in view of individual statements that it is uncertain whether it will be held at all, says: I believe that the next SFRY Presidency session will be held soon. At this session, there should be clarification of everything regarding the aforementioned SFRY Presidency president order to the YPA.

Jovic Calls Mesic Army Withdrawal Order 'Incomplete'

LD1209120591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Novi Sad, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Yugoslav state Presidency member Borisav Jovic said on Thursday that yesterday's order by the president of the collective state leadership, Stjepan Mesic, for the Yugoslav Army in Croatia to withdraw to the barracks cannot be implemented since an incomplete order does not bind anyone.

In a statement for Radio Novi Sad, Jovic said that such an order was not adopted by the Presidency.

He described it as an "effort to stage a situation, probably on how the Army will not obey the orders of the Presidency, which objectively do not exist."

Jovic added that if Mesic wishes to demonstrate to the public how he in this way wants to implement the agreement with the European Community, then it must be clearly said that there is a sequence of moves in the agreement—first, a ceasefire, followed by the separation of the warring sides, the disbanding of para-military organizations and, only at the end, the withdrawal of the Army to the barracks.

The Presidency's decisions so far, including the orders linked with the mentioned sequence of moves, are still in force, Jovic said.

"Therefore Mesic's order on the withdrawal of the Army has no effect, nor will the Army obey it since it cannot execute an incomplete decision. That order can be made only by the Presidency," Jovic said.

Markovic Evades Question on Resignation

LD1309115191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—At the news conference today in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade,

Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic did not reply directly when asked whether he would resign if the coming reconstruction failed.

He noted that the SFRY Assembly had elected the present government at a time when the Assembly was both legal and legitimate. It is a paradoxical situation now because, even if the government and its president were to resign, there is no one to which their resignations can be tendered.

Markovic Wants Opposition Represented in Council

LD1309114191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—The Federal Executive Council [FEC] reconstruction should be completed within the next few days. The republics have been asked to nominate one to two representatives to the federal government. They are to have a mandate from the republics to work in the FEC. Ante Markovic, president of the federal government, said this at a news conference today and added that it would be desirable if one of the two republican representatives was from the opposition.

Markovic stressed that the FEC's most important objectives are to stop the fighting, to ensure a successful outcome of the peace conference and the functioning of the system in a transition period, as well as to secure economic support from abroad. A meeting with republic prime ministers planned for tomorrow had to be postponed again because some of the protagonists would not be able to attend.

Markovic To Speak on Government Reshuffle

AU1309103491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] The meeting of the president of the Federal Executive Council with the republic prime ministers will not be held in Belgrade today as was previously announced. TANJUG has learned unofficially that the meeting should be held in Sarajevo tomorrow.

At the news conference, which is just beginning in Belgrade, Prime Minister Markovic will probably give reasons for adjourning the aforementioned meeting.

As is expected, the federal prime minister's news conference will touch upon the announced reshuffle of the Federal Government, particularly in the situation that has arisen in the wake of the resignation of individual Federal Executive Council members from Croatia yesterday.

Federal Government Members Resign

LD1209161191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] It appears that the federal government is disintegrating, alongside the military system. Today, four Federal Executive Council members irrevocably resigned from their duties: Federal Secretary for Finance Branimir Zvekan; Federal Secretary for Development Bozo Marendic; Deputy Federal Secretary for Agriculture Antun Seda; and Deputy Federal Secretary for Transport and Communications Cedomir Pavlovic. In their resignations they stress that the continuation of war and destruction in Croatia prevents from carrying out their duties, and that their resignations should be understood as a moral obligation stemming from their democratic beliefs.

Army Commander Explains Albanian Border Incident

LD1209130891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Plav, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Near the Yugoslav-Albanian border, which is covered by the Plav border sector, provocations and incidents by Albanian citizens are increasing, with an as yet unidentified Albanian citizen being killed 10 September.

Major Radoman Iric, commander of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] border unit in Plav, told journalists that, while carrying out their customary guard duties along the border, Meho Kamaric watchtower soldiers noticed that someone crossed the border from Albanian territory into Yugoslav territory, moving toward Vusanje village.

Acting strictly in accordance with the rules, several warning shots were fired. Despite the warning shots, the Albanian citizen continued to move toward Vusanje village. He was surrounded in an attempt to capture him and check his identity. The Albanian citizen tried to seize the chief guard's machine gun but was pushed aside. Shots fired at him prevented him from seizing the weapon.

Montenegro internal affairs ministry organs and the Bijelo Polje District Court investigating judge went to the scene.

Return of Croatian Radio, TV Facilities Ordered

LD1209161391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—It was decided at yesterday's session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] that all usurped radio stations that broadcast Croatian radio and television programs from the facilities in Belje and Licka Pljesevica must be returned to their legal users, in keeping with the law on communication systems and the decision of the federal inspector for radio communications at the facility at Mount Petrova (in Croatia, south-east of Karlovac).

According to the FEC secretariat of information, the FEC adopted this stance in connection with the notification of the Ministry of Trade and Communications of the Republic of Croatia and reports from the federal administration for radio communications and the Federal Secretariat for Transport and Communications.

It was also decided at the FEC session that the Federal Secretariat for National Defense should immediately ensure that the work of its own radio relay stations

conform with the law on communications systems and, in accordance with the law, halt their activity.

Croatia's Greguric To Boycott FEC Meeting

LD1209190291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Dr. Franjo Greguric, prime minister of the Republic of Croatia, will not attend the Federal Executive Council [FEC] meeting. Croatian Television tonight reported that Prime Minister Greguric sent a letter to Prime Minister Ante Markovic which in part says:

"We consider that the Federal Executive Council shares in the responsibility for the suffering and destruction in Croatia. It would also be completely pointless and useless for me to come to Belgrade since the efforts of the federal institutions have not produced the expected results in the prevention of war and a cease-fire."

Jovic Says Mesic 'Blocking' Presidency's Work

LD1209173391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Member of the Yugoslav Presidency from the Republic of Serbia Borisav Jovic on Thursday accused Presidency President Stipe Mesic of 'consciously blocking the work of the highest organ of the state and acting contrary to the rules of procedure and his authority, as envisaged by the constitution.' Jovic today requested that the Federal Presidency urgently meet to discuss Mesic's unconstitutional order to the Yugoslav Army to withdraw to barracks, said Jovic's cabinet in a statement.

Under the constitution, the Yugoslav presidency is the collective commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and it alone can issue such orders. Mesic has not yet responded to Jovic's request. Under the rules of procedure, each member of the collective head of state has the right to request a presidency meeting. Jovic has asked Mesic to call a presidency session several times this week already but Mesic did not reply, although he is obliged to do so under the rule book, said the statement.

Jovic requested that the presidency meet to discuss the implementation of the ceasefire agreement in Croatia, the platform for the Yugoslav foreign minister's address at today's conference for Yugoslavia in The Hague and a proposal for a political agreement on the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis.

Markovic, Greguric Discuss Oil Pipeline

LD1209134691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1049 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—The Federal Executive Council [FEC] concluded at its last session to ask the government of the republic of Croatia to lift the decree ordering the seizure of oil from the Yugoslav oil pipeline intended for beneficiaries in the republic of Serbia, the FEC Secretariat for Information announces.

Because of the strategic importance of the smooth functioning of the Yugoslav oil pipeline, it was also concluded that FEC President Ante Markovic raise this question in direct contacts with Dr. Franjo Greguric, prime minister of the republic of Croatia.

The contentious Croatian government decree has already disrupted the oil supply to continental refineries and has had great consequences for the work of the petrochemicals industry, communications, and agriculture.

This problem is only the culmination of the irrational moves in the economic war between Serbia and Croatia, accompanied by the suspension of trade, the ban on the sale of immovables, the confiscation of goods being traded, and the seizure of property, which is being felt directly by the citizens of both republics. The Federal government asessed that, as a result, an urgent meeting of the representatives of the governments of the two republics, with FEC representatives' participation, should be held so that consideration might be given to all open questions and so that reciprocal, one-sided acts might be suspended.

Although tomorrow's meeting between the FEC president and all the republican prime ministers will be on implementing the cease-fire agreement, the question of the functioning of the Yugoslav oil pipeline, which because of its strategic importance could have unforeseeable and irreparable consequences, could also be on the agenda, the FEC Secretariat for Information announces.

Rail Disruptions To Bring Economic Problems

LD1209172291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 11 (TANJUG)—Frequent interruptions of railway traffic may have unforeseeable consequences for the Yugoslav economy, officials of the Yugoslav railways said.

On the Belgrade-Zagreb trunk line, only cargo trains are running during the day between Sid and Vinkovci, while all passenger traffic is suspended, they added.

Traffic was also discontinued between Novska and Okucani, so that 4,631 cargo cars were waiting to be loaded or unloaded this morning.

Croatia Withdraws Representatives From Federal Bodies

AU1309112791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] It has been announced at the news conference held in the Croatian Assembly that the Croatian Government decided at its closed session yesterday to withdraw Croatian members of the Federal Executive Council from that body and Croatian cadres from other federal bodies, including the diplomatic service.

In reply to a direct question from a journalist, it was said that this decision also applies to Federal Premier Markovic, Federal Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, and Federal National Defense Secretary Veljko Kadijevic. They, as well as all other Croatian cadres in federal bodies, are asked to put themselves at Croatia's disposal, it was said at the news conference in the Croatian Assembly.

Air Force Command Denies Bombing Vinkovci

LD1209124891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—In reaction to reports this morning on the Croatian radio that air force planes were bombing Vinkovci, the Air Force Command information office has been authorized to issue a statement denying most energetically these blatant fabrications.

The statement stresses that at that time there were no military aircraft in the area and the aim of these fabrications is plain and unmistakable. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to present the Yugoslav People's Army as an occupying force and as an aggressor in order to justify before one's people the futile, fascist-inspired policy which is pushing Croatia into even greater terror, the statement says in conclusion.

International

Mesic To Approach UN To Stop Serbian 'Aggression'

LD1309151591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] I shall make another, last, attempt and will approach the United Nations as early as today to stop this war of aggression by Serbia and the Serbian army against the territory of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Stipe Mesic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, stressed today for HINA [Croatian News Agency]. He added that by refusing to obey the Yugoslav Presidency, Veljko Kadijevic had become part of the Serbian army.

In response to a request by the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina for an emergency session of the Federal Presidency, Mesic said that he could see no particular purpose in holding such a session since four Presidency members form so-called Serbian bloc were collaborators in a military coup which had practically taken place in Yugoslavia. In any case, even if I were to convene a session (of the Presidency) it would not be in Belgrade, Mesic added.

By refusing to obey (the Presidency) and by its refusal to implement the Presidency's decisions the Army has, in fact, carried out a military coup. Together with the Serbian leadership the Army has become Serbian and in his view Yugoslavia no longer exists because the military coup has practically curtailed all the functions of the Federation.

Mesic went on to stress that the new reality must be recognized, in other words, the sovereignty of the republics must be recognized. Mesic said that the only reason he was still in the Presidency was the need to communicate with the world and because Croatia was yet to be recognized; it was only he who had the power to communicate with the United Nations. This would be replaced soon with the new reality, i.e. the reality of sovereign states on the territory of current Yugoslavia, Stipe Mesic, president of the federal Presidency, said in conclusion.

Defense Official Accuses Mesic of 'Policy of War'

LD1209223891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Assistant Federal Defence Minister General Marko Negovanovic today accused Federal Presidency President Stjepan Mesic of Croatia of 'issuing the so-called order on the Army's withdrawal to the barracks in the function of the policy of war'.

Speaking at a press conference in Belgrade, General Negovanovic said that by issuing the order last night, 'Mesic usurped the constitutional powers of the Yugoslav Presidency as the collective supreme commander' of the country's armed forces.

He accused the Croatian side of persistently violating the ceasefire agreement, which he said the Army had consistently implemented 'seeing it as an international legal act binding to all'.

Since September 1, five officers and six soldiers and reservists were killed and over 40 wounded in 115 attacks on Army members and facilities in Croatia, said General Negovanovic and added that all the attacks were launched by Croatian armed formations.

The Croatian side ruthlessly attacks humanitarian and medical facilities and violates the agreement on protecting the members of the European Community peace mission, he said.

'It has been irrefutably proved that Croatian armed formations on two occasions opened fire on a helicopter carrying Mr Wijnaendts', special envoy of the E.C. president, said General Negovanovic.

He accused Croatian authorities of 'doing everything to spread the war to other parts of Yugoslavia' and added that 'some important European factors are supporting such orientations not only verbally, but materially too'.

Asked what European factors are supplying arms to Croatia, General Negovanovic listed the latest example of Hungary, from where modified planes of the Croatian agricultural aviation smuggled arms for Croatian armed formations.

He recalled that arms smuggling from Hungary to Croatia had been continuing since it was first uncovered in October 1989.

'There can be no doubt that the arms are being smuggled with the knowledge of Hungarian authorities', despite their denials, said General Negovanovic.

Asked whether the Army had forced any of the Croatian planes to ground, he answered that 'some of them were destroyed'.

Bebic Denies Croats Fired on Helicopter

LD1309103391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Jun (TANJUG)—Croatian forces did not fire at the helicopter with Netherlands Ambassador Henry Wijnaendts on board. This was stated today by Croatian Defense Minister Luka Bebic at a news conference in the Croatian Assembly.

In other words, Bebic denied statements by Netherlands General Kosters and a British journalist who were also in the helicopter belonging to the Yugoslav People's Army that last Wednesday was hit by infantry weapons. The Croatian minister said that "an outlaw" had fired at the helicopter and that "an investigation (into the incident) is continuing."

Journalists insisted on questioning the officials more about the attack on the helicopter, which had high-ranking EC officials and a British TV crew on board, but Croatian Internal Affairs Minister Ivan Vekic asked that "no more be said about this as more time is needed to complete the investigation into the incident."

First Round of Hague Meeting Ends; Air 'Calmer'

LD1209221591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2044 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] The Hague, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—The first round of the conference on Yugoslavia ended here this evening. The meeting was held behind closed doors. As learned, conference chairman Lord Carrington heard the presentations of Yugoslav Federal Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar and the foreign ministers of the six Yugoslav republics.

They all agreed that it is necessary to establish a ceasefire in Yugoslavia, but differences and even completely opposite views were expressed as regards the situation in the country and possible ways out of the crisis. Well-informed conference sources say that the atmosphere is somewhat calmer than on last Saturday when the presidents of the Yugoslav republics were in The Hague, primarily owing to Lord Carrington himself.

In the absence of authentic information about today's meeting, the assessment of the atmosphere in the conference room in the Dutch Foreign Ministry is the only indication of the course of the conference so far. The conference resumes work tomorrow with separate meetings between Lord Carrington and the participants and a plenary session.

Loncar Stresses Hope for Resolution of Crisis

LD1309134991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0957 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] The Hague, Sep 13 (TANJUG)—The fact that all Yugoslav political factors have agreed to the conference on Yugoslavia, gives rise to hope for the process of the resolving of the Yugoslav crisis, and the meeting currently underway in The Hague, confirms this.

This statement was made to TANJUG in The Hague today by Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, who is taking part at the first plenary session of the peace conference on Yugoslavia. The session is presided over by former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

Assessing the course of the conference so far, Loncar said that its aims, organization and procedures were being set up. Emphasis is being laid on Yugoslavia's reorganization, and according to Loncar, all should now concentrate on achieving peace in the country.

Separovic: EC Ultimatums Not Acceptable

LD1209233991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1846 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] The Hague, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—The EC is just one of the international factors; there are others. Croatia will accept no ultimatum because it will insist on respect for international law.

This warning, as he himself said later on, was conveyed to Lord Carrington and the EC this afternoon by Zvonimir Separovic, the Croatian minister for foreign affairs, during the course of the first plenary session on Yugoslavia.

As the observers present noticed, Separovic was the only one among the participants in today's session who was willing to talk to them after the session. Lord Carrington had demanded, in fact, that all of the delegations refrain from voicing their standpoints and details of the debate.

Separovic noted that this should have been a peace conference. There is, however, no peace in Yugoslavia, so the conference turned into an ordinary meeting, the head of the Croatian diplomatic service said.

Separovic said that he also warned Lord Carrington of this fact and added that he had been told that the EC itself was in a dilemma: whether to hold a conference. The view eventually prevailed that it was better to talk than shoot. This was also the view, Separovic said, of Hans van den Broeck, the Dutch minister for foreign affairs and EC presiding member, "which is definitely unsatisfactory for us."

The head of the Croatian diplomatic service spoke in favor of the rights of minorities, "but in a reciprocal way"—not only those of the Serbs in Croatia but also those of the Albanians in Kosovo, that is, in Serbia—as well as of those of the Hunagrians and Croats in Vojvodina.

After all, Separovic said, we said that we no longer had any interest in Yugoslavia, that we can maintain our relations along the principle of some conference, cooperation, and so forth, but that our primary principle was the realization of the full sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Croatia and other republics. While stressing that such a stand was also advocated by the Slovene delegation at the conference on Yugoslavia, Separovic said that the course of further proceedings will indicate who will be establishing ties to whom and in what way.

"One should talk about peace, about the sovereignty of the republics that will establish relations after their dissociation according to their own choice. What will remain of Yugoslavia is not known," Separovic said.

He said that the positions of Croatia and Slovenia had been absolutely identical at this meeting, and he added that he had expected more on the part of the Macedonian delegation in the wake of the referendum held on Sunday in Macedonia.

EC Monitor Mission Urges Cease-Fire Observance

LD1209151391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Former head of the European Community (E.C.) monitor mission, Dutch Ambassador Joop van der Valk, today urged the conflicting sides in the Yugoslav republic of Croatia to stop interpreting the ceasefire agreement differently and start negotiations on measures for its implementation.

At a news conference in Zagreb today, van der Valk denied statements that some requirements of the ceasefire agreement should be given priority over others.

The agreement, signed on September 1 by the representatives of the Federal state, the Yugoslav republics and the E.C. mission, does not specify that "Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) units should be withdrawn to the barracks first," van der Valk recalled.

The JNA withdrawal is one of the elements of the ceasefire agreement, and nowhere is it specified that it must be met first, as the Dutch ambassador said.

The Croatian leadership has insisted these days that the JNA withdraw to the barracks. Yugoslav state Presidency president, a Croat, Stjepan Mesic yesterday ordered the Federal Defence Ministry to withdraw the Army to the barracks.

The Defence Ministry said the decision to withdraw the Army could be taken only by the Presidency, which is the collective supreme commander of the country's Armed Forces, adding that the ceasefire agreement stipulates that all paramilitary formations in the country should be disarmed first.

Van der Valk said the E.C. monitor mission would soon complete its tasks in Slovenia, but was not ready to start work in Croatia, because of, as he said, continued fighting in that republic.

Asked who he believes is violating the ceasefire agreement, van der Valk said the E.C. observers were only once in a position to see the violators. He did not identify them, but said they were not JNA members.

Croatian Spokesman on Hungarian Arms Deliveries

LD1209171291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Hungarian Radio correspondent Hajnal Mate managed to interview the Croatian foreign affairs spokesman, Milan Babic.

[Begin recording] [Mate] What is your opinion about the statement, according to which Hungary delivered arms to Croatia?

[Babic, speaking in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] We can no longer believe the official statements issued by General Kadijevic: Whose opinion do they express that of the Federal Army, the Serb Army, or perhaps his own. Everything called an official statement in Belgrade requires serious examination. It is not only that they reflect a biased stance, but they often lie and deliberately misguide international public opinion.

In my view it is not at all surprising that they would like to implicate the neighboring countries, Hungary among them, in this matter, since there is a Hungarian minority living in Serbia, and as it happens, right in the region where the fiercest fighting is taking place.

Yugoslav President Stipe Mesic announced that the Army carries out an unconstitutional fight. After all, he is the highest commander of the Army, therefore he and the Presidential Council have the right to give instructions to the Army. If the Army does not obey, the president will announce, within 48 hours, that they have carried out a military coup.

Hungarian Ambassador Summoned to Receive Protest

LD1209141891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Tex] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—In connection with the impermissible transfer of arms from Hungary to the Republic of Croatia, using Croatian agricultural aircraft, the Hungarian ambassador was today called to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (SSIP) and a sharp protest was made to the Hungarian Government together with a request that an explanation for such actions be given to the Yugoslav side as a matter of the utmost urgency.

It was stressed that such behavior by Hungarian bodies is, among other things, contrary to the statements of the Hungarian premier made during his meeting with the Federal Executive Council president at the beginning of this

month that arms' deliveries from Hungary are a thing of the past and that they would no longer be permitted.

It was also pointed out that the Hungarian side is in this way violating not only international norms, including those of the United Nations and the CSCE, but also the recent CSCE decision on the banning of all arms' deliveries to Yugoslavia. The problem, it was said in the SSIP, TANJUG has learned, is considered an open one and further steps will be taken depending on the response of the Hungarian Government and the behavior of its bodies.

Loncar Meets With Carrington in Hague

LD1209133591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The Hague, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—"The situation in Yugoslavia has deteriorated despite the cease-fire agreement and the memorandum extending the observer mission's activities. In our talks with the chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, we agreed that the deteriorating situation in Yugoslavia is an aggravating burden."

This was stated in The Hague today by Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, after his talks with Lord Carrington. Carrington and Loncar initially talked in the presence of their aides and later continued their meeting privately.

"We talked about the way the conference should proceed in order to be organized, intensive, and productive," Loncar said. He stressed that there were no differences between him and Lord Carrington in their assessment of the Yugoslav crisis and the need to resolve it.

"As all Yugoslav factors are firmly committed to this conference convened through the EC's firm and courageous decision it will continue its work even more energetically precisely because of these facts," Loncar said.

The meeting between Carrington and Loncar took place before the chairman's meeting with the foreign ministers of the Yugoslav republics. [passage omitted]

Slovenia

Possible Extension of Moratorium Deadline Opposed

LD1209174191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Ljubljana, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—The Foreign Relations Commission of the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia today decided it would oppose a possible extension of the three-month moratorium established in the Brioni declaration. The moratorium should enable the Yugoslav republics to agree about their future relations in the Yugoslav community.

The commission today underscored that Slovenia will, after the moratorium deadline of October 7, 'start implementing everything that stems from the documents adopted by this republic on June 25 this year.'

The essence of all these documents is this Republic's decision to secede from the Yugoslav community.

The commission further assessed that the European Community (E.C.) monitor mission was 'doing its work professionally, correctly and in an engaged manner' and that 'its contribution to the ceasefire and strengthening of the truce in Slovenia is great.'

Reportage on Milan Kucan Visit to Portugal

WA1209173691

For Ljubljana radio, Belgrade TANJUG and Lisbon reportage on the 10 September visit by Slovene President Milan Kucan to Portugal, including reports on his talks with Portugese President Mario Soares and Portugese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, please see the Portugal section of the 12 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Croatia

Babic Insists on Direct Presence at Hague Forum

LD1209191291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Prime Minister of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina Milan Babic today said that 'Krajina still insists on the direct presence of its representatives in The Hague.'

Speaking at a press conference in Belgrade, Babic expressed reservations about the composition of the participants in the peace conference for Yugoslavia in The Hague.

The Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina covers 13 municipalities with majority Serb populations in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia. The Croatian authorities do not recognize the autonomy of this region.

Prime Minister Babic said that he could 'explicitly guarantee that the Krajina forces will not violate the ceasefire agreement first.'

Babic pointed out that he was the supreme commander of all the armed forces of Krajina. These forces include 'strictly the police and territorial defense units, as part of the single armed forces of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,' he said.

Tudjman Appoints Commander of Croatian Navy

LD1209174391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] By order of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, Admiral Sveto Letica has been appointed commander of

the Croatian Navy. In his capacity as commander of the Croatian Navy, Admiral Sveto Letica is also a member of the Military Council, the crucial body of the Croatian Armed Forces that had been founded by an earlier presidential order. The announcement was made today by the military cabinet of the Croatian president.

Krajina 'Minister' Interviewed on Talks Exclusion

LD1309112991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0650 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with "Krajina Information Minister" Lazar Macura by correspondent Hajnal Mate—recorded, Macura speaks in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Mate] What do you expect from the Hague peace talks?

[Macura] We do not expect anything from the talks because we are not included, despite the fact that Krajina is a participatant in the conflict and that the talks concern us. They cannot expect us to comply with a ceasefire arrived at in such a way. I must say that it is not Serbia that is fighting Croatia but most of all Krajina, so they cannot decide anything without us. The Serb people have been living for centures here in Krajina, which is part of Croatia.

[Mate] As far as I know, not long ago Krajina was given autonomous status.

[Macura] We have everything. We have an independent government and legislature in Krim and thus are ready to create an independent state. We do not consider it acceptable in any way that we should belong to an independent Croatia. Thus, if Croatia declares independence and separates itself from Yugoslavia, Krajina will also ask for separation from Croatia—this is obvious. At the moment, we are in full control of the territory of Krajina; in this, we have an advantage over the Croatians.

[Mate] Let us suppose that the talks are successful. Will you comply with an agreement?

[Macura] Well, we are ready to stop the fighting if the other side stops. However, if the enemy is not willing to stop, we shall be forced to defend ourselves. I want to emphasize that we do not accept being treated as an ethnic minority within Croatia because Croatia, for the time being, is not a separate state. So long as Yugoslavia exists, we consider ourselves Yugoslav citizens of Serb ethnicity, regardless of where we live within the country.

[Mate] Do you have the support of the Federal Army ?

[Macura] Unfortunately, we have not gotten much from the support of the Federal Army; they only help in that they beat off the attacks of the Croatians. In this respect, they support us. The Federal Army has a mediating role and helps to separate the two fighting parties. The Croatian Government, however, does everything in its power to call the attention of the international public to its own affairs and to make it believe that the Croatian people are the victims of Serb-led Yugoslav Army attacks. Therefore, the interest of the Zagreb government is, in fact, that more and more people should die in the fighting. This serves Croatian propaganda.

[Mate] What is your opinion about the extremist troops and the Chetniks?

[Macura] There are no Chetnik groups. reports of such are all fabrications. There are only ordinary people in the Army, Serbs who want to defend their homes. We do not want to occupy Croatia. The areas for which we are fighting are 80-percent populated by Serbs. Therefore, we do not accept the artificially established borders established by Josif Bros Tito within Yugoslavia; these borders are not laid down in any document. They must be redrawn.

[Mate] Do you think that a greater Serbia should be declared ?

[Macura] We accept any kind of solution, whether it is a joint Montenegrin-Macedonian or a Bosnian agreement, but there is one thing we do not want. We do not want to live in an independent Croatia as a minority. This is not only because of the shared past of bad memories but also because this present Zagreb government is very reminiscent of the Ustasha authority during World War II, which was responsible for butchering many Serbs.

[Mate] How do you get your weapons and guns ?

[Macura] Weapons are no problem; that is very easy. In Yugoslavia, anybody can obtain any weapons they like.

Reinforcements for Yugoslav Army Arrive in Split

LD1309073391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] In the Zadar hinterland Chetnik terrorists and the occupying army have been attacking villages with a majority Croatian population. The villages of Vuksic, Budak, and Stankovci in the eastern part of Benkovac municipality were hit by about 100 shells. No reports have been received so far about casualties or material damage.

A large number of Serbian terrorists from southern Serbia has been arriving in Sibenik, Benkovac, and Split. The terrorists are being transferred from Boka [in Montenegro] to the above cities by sea in landing and assault crafts and are being taken to the barracks.

An attempt by the Serbian army to transfer valuable pieces of construction machinery from the barracks in Solin [outside Split] to Titograd has been thwarted.

We have also learned that two buses arrived in the Solin barracks carrying what are believed to be civilians on service in the so- called Yugoslav army in Titograd.

YPA Deserters Urged To Call Zagreb For Help

LD1209174291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Croatian Radio informs all officers and soldiers of the Yugoslav [People's] Army [YPA] who wish to leave the occupying aggressor's army as soon as possible, to call the following numbers for help and advice: The number for Zagreb is 041 and then, 420815 or 429920 or 413072 or 324244.

Croatian Forces Surrounded in Kostajnica

AU1209190691 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Here is Zavih Savic with a report on today's situation in Banija and the Una region:

[Savic] Battles for Hrvatska Kostajnica continued today. As we report, members of the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Guard of Croatia are still resisting fierce attacks by Banija Territorials. However, since the Croatian armed forces are totally surrounded and cut off from Sisak, Hrvatska Dubica, and Novska where their supplies generally come from, it is only a question of time before Kostajnica will again fall into the hands of the Territorial Defense of Banija.

We must immediately say that nothing can be claimed for sure in this war, even when almost everything is clear, as in this case. Nevertheless, the more numerous and better-armed Banija Territorials are at Kostajnica's door.

At the second news conference in the Sisak press center, Ivan Bobetko, president of the crisis committee for Banija, Posavina, and Moslavina, said that everything had been agreed in the meantime with the competent authorities in the Fifth Army District on the evacuation of wounded members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to medical centers in Bosnia, which will be done by the Army.

Journalists were told that Croatian armed forces withdrew from Petrinja Hrastovica last night and that another 16 wounded had been brought to the Sisak medical center who were injured yesterday in the explosion in the Petrinja Gavrilovic hotel.

According to information from the crisis committee, sniper fire was opened this morning on workers at the Gavrilovic. Zdravko Pavicic was injured on this occasion.

Fierce battles were also fought this morning in Vidusevac near Glina, Topusko, Sunja, and Hrvatska Dubica where the bridge over the Una River was bombed and partially destroyed. Sometime after 1500, mortar grenades were used to attack the industrial zone in Sisak and the largest ironworks collective.

While we were visiting Bosanska Kostajnica today, the news came through here that members of the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs could surrender if their lives and safe departure were guaranteed. Negotiations have even been held with neighbors in Bosanska Kostajnica, the unit of the Territorial Defense of Bosanski Novi, which has been controlling the crisis region of Kostajnica on the right side of the Una since a state of emergency was introduced in Bosanska Kostajnica. The Territorials have promised them this. However, nothing has finally been agreed yet. Everything is still at the negotiation stage, and an affirmative response from the crisis committee in Sisak and the competent authorities in Zagreb is being awaited.

Nevertheless, let us hope that reason will prevail and that the negotiating sides will come to an agreement. Otherwise, the price will be high. The high cost will be paid by both Serbian and Croatian young lives. Have enough people already been killed in this senseless fratricidal war? Why not prevent this?

Croatian Forces Withdraw From Kostajnica

LD1209224391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] We have learned that, in the aftermath of the heavy fighting of the past few days with the army of occupation and Serbian terrorists and their heroic efforts to save the town, the Croatian defense forces retreated this evening from Hrvatska Kostajnica. At the same time, an attack launched by the enemy forces on Hrvatska Dubica is continuing. We have also unofficially learned of sporadic shooting in the immediate vicinity of Petrinja.

Serbia

Regrouping of Serbian Opposition Reported

LD1209214191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0813 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—A new re-grouping within the political forces of the opposition is about to begin in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

The consolidation of the opposition's ranks will, as TANJUG has learned, be enacted through the association of parties under the name the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS).

The initiative is headed by the Serbian Renewal Movement and the Democratic Party, the two leading opposition parties, whose representatives make up the operational staff which will coordinate all activities.

It is still not known whether the DOS will be registered with the republican Justice Ministry.

The coalition is certain to put up joint candidates for the local municipal elections in November this year, if it decides to participate in them.

Party Head Calls Serbia, Croatia 'Totalitarian Regimes'

LD1309140391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1002 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 13 (TANJUG)—One of the leaders of the opposition Serbian Liberal Party, Professor Dr Nikola Milosevic, believes that the fall the totalitarian regimes in the republics of Croatia and Serbia is necessary but not a sufficient condition for settling the problem of Serbian-Croatian relations.

Milosevic in an interview published today in the Belgrade weekly NIN said that "both totalitarian regimes are endeavoring to increase their political credit by flaring up the war clashes" but also warned that these clashes have roots in the World War Two period.

During World War Two, the puppet state of the third reich, the so-called independent state of Croatia (NDH), carried out acts of genocide against the Serbian population in Croatia. The Ustasha authorities of NDH killed 700,000 Serbs, Jews and Romanies in the Jasenovac Camp alone.

Milosevic believes that "one of the key prerequisites for a lasting settlement of the Croatian-Serbian problem is that a new Croatian authority, if there is one and when it is established, treat Serbs in the way the new Germany treated the Jews."

Milosevic recalled that Germany paid war reparations to Jews and Willy Brandt kneeled down before Auschwitz and thus symbolically requited the German people's debt to the Jews.

Daily Says Serbs in Croatia Must Become 'Active'

LD1309140891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Sep 13 (TANJUG)—The war between Serbs and Croats in the Yugoslav republic of Croatia can be solved only through an agreement which would take into consideration the interests of both sides and preserve their mutual political subjectivity, as Milorad Pupovac said in an interview to the Zagreb daily VJESNIK, published today.

Pupovac, a renowned Serbian intellectual living in Zagreb and president of the League of Social Democrats, said the problem of the position of Serbs in Croatia could be solved only if they become active political subjects in the Republic. "Serbs cannot solve the issue of their position in Croatia, or in terms of the whole of Yugoslavia, by waging war on their own or with the help of some other factor," Pupovac said.

The Serbian people in Croatia must face their problems in relations with Croats without the mediation or protection of any kind, Pupovac added. He underscored that it was very important for the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and representatives of the Serbian policy to understand that it is necessary for the Serbian people in Croatia to do away with everyone's services in order to solve the problem of their position in Croatia.

"The JNA and some other factors which are persuing Serbian policy in Yugoslavia" are responsible for the current position of Serbs in Croatia, Pupovac said.

Radio Reports on Shooting, Provocation in Slavonia

AU1309140791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 91

[Report by Srdjan Savic from eastern Slavonia]

[Text] There was no mortar fire between Bijelo Brdo and Sarvas last night and this morning. Contrary reports were carried by Croatian Radio yesterday. According to Savo Bojanic, deputy commander of the Bijelo Brdo Territorial Defense, both sides were shooting firearms. Units of the Yugoslav People's Army did not take part in the clashes.

There is no gasoline in the village, not even for ambulances. Food supplies are satisfactory.

Last night at about midnight, in the region of Bogojevo, the Belgrade Radio team witnessed an armed provocation directed at the Command of the Yugoslav People's Army Staff. The commander of the unit confirmed this morning that none of the soldiers had been injured.

The Brotherhood-Unity Bridge between Bogojevo and Erdut is closed to traffic every night until the morning. We saw for ourselves yesterday that snipers shoot at the patrols of the Army and the territorial defense who are guarding the bridge and controlling the traffic over it.

It is completely calm in Dalj, where the Headquarters of the Territorial Defense of the Autonomous Region of Slavonia, Baranja, and western Srem are stationed. Strong forces of the Yugoslav People's Army that are sent to the regions of Vukovar or Bijelo Brdo whenever needed are also stationed there. The locals are resuming production to be able to help the villages nearby.

There was some shooting during the night in Borovo Selo or, more precisely, in Crepulje. Croat forces in Vukovar attacked the units of the Yugoslav People's Army—that is, the barracks in the region of the fairground—it is confirmed by the Territorial Defense Headquarters in Dalj.

Croatian Forces Shell Osijek Barracks

LD1209165491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Today, at 1630, members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard Corps of the Republic of Croatia opened fire with mortars, without reason, on the Milan Stanivukovic barracks in Osijek.

During the action, several mortar shells exploded in the barracks compound, resulting in great material damage,

the information service of the First Military District, covering Sarajevo and Belgrade, announced.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Bosnian Assembly Views Crisis, Peace Talks

AU1209124291 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Today's extraordinary session of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina ended with the agreement that the discussion on the political-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which was the subject of the introductory speech delivered by the president of the republican government, Jure Pelivan, be held after the Presidency of the Republic adopts its stand on it. Before this agreement, the deputies heard the speech by Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which was devoted to his speech at The Hague peace conference on Yugoslavia. After a mainly tolerant discussion, the deputies adopted assessments and conclusions that place the emphasis on a peaceful solution to our crisis. These assessments and conclusions will at the same time represent the foundation of Bosnia-Hercegovina's stands in The Hague.

This morning, the deputies of the Chamber of Citizens continued the session that opened on 31 July for the fourth time. The session did not end today either.

Predrag Smolja, Nada Rajkovic, and Risto Djogo report on the extraordinary session of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina:

[Smolja] At the beginning of the extraordinary session of the republican parliament, Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, briefed the deputies, at his own initiative, on the course of The Hague peace conference on Yugoslavia which started in The Hague on 8 September. The main reason for addressing the deputies was the fact that President Izetbegovic did not go to The Hague with the Assembly's stands, although before leaving for the conference, he held a meeting with the representatives of all parties represented in the parliament.

Supporting the views of the EC as a good starting point for solving the crisis in Yugoslavia, Alija Izetbegovic explained his views on some points of the European declarations that he had presented in The Hague. According to Izetbegovic, the notion of peoples is not clear in the definition of the otherwise undisputable principle of the peoples' right to self-determination. If we are talking about peoples in an ethnic sense, Izetbegovic stressed, then there are insurmountable difficulties in applying this principle, because this principle, as the president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina stressed, is only applicable to the territories inhabited by homogeneous groups of people, and totally inapplicable in ethnically mixed communities such as Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Concerning the problem of borders, instead of altering them, willingly or by force, the problem of national borders should be solved by applying human and civil rights, Alija Izetbegovic said, because in this instance it will not be important whether they were drawn in a state or an administrative way.

The president of the republican Presidency noted with satisfaction the new idea presented in The Hague Declaration that talks about the respect of all legitimate interests and aspirations in the country. In this context, Izetbegovic mentioned an interesting idea about cultural and other types of autonomy within the republics, something that is already being applied in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At the end of his speech, Alija Izetbegovic expressed the belief that the Yugoslav community of peoples and of republics is desirable and still possible, adding that this community is more likely as a union of sovereign republics than any type of a federal state.

During his visit to the capital city of the Netherlands, the president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina held a meeting behind closed doors with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia. On this occasion, Izetbegovic denounced the statement made by Slobodan Milosevic on the initiative by Montenegro, Serbia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina for an agreement on the future of Yugoslavia. Bosnia-Hercegovina was not represented in this meeting, Alija Izetbegovic stressed, adding that the republic can only be represented by its presidency and not the president of the assembly.

[Rajkovic] The discussion that followed had a calm, tolerant, and democratic tone, something many participants in the session welcomed as a new mode of behavior in the parliament.

Krsta Malesevic was in favor of abandoning the ethnic principle in solving the Yugoslav crisis. Hadza Efendic stressed that the Muslim people only favor a Yugoslavia with all six republics. Behrudin Selcinovic took the view that the borders of Bosnia- Hercegovina are inviolable. Nazir Veledara thought that it was unacceptable to set conditions for the sovereignty of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Petko Cancar spoke about territorial reorganization. Milutin Nedanovic supported this view saying that any divisions are better than a fratricidal war.

Nikola Koljevic favored political regionalization. His view was that national interests would, in this way, be legally regulated. Miro Lazovic thought that putting forward independent concepts would do nothing else but stir up armed clashes. Raka Markovljev thought that any attempt to homogenize people along ethnic lines would lead toward disaster. For this reason he suggested a program according to which the republic would be set up on the basis of the citizens.

Franjo Boras demanded that all efforts be made for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia. Muhamed Saracevic said that the deputies, as the legitimate representatives of the people, have a

duty to establish the minimum dialogue that would be acceptable to all. Rasim Kadic stated that it was high time for Bosnia-Hercegovina to assume an active role in the creation of a joint Yugoslav community.

Presenting the stand, which is already well known, that all Serbs want to live in one state, Aleksa Buha said that if this was not possible, then one would need an agreement that would make it possible for all three nations in Bosnia-Hercegovina to independently decide on their future.

Ehrim Bikcakcic said that the deputies of the Party of Democratic Action find the Belgrade initiative unacceptable since it advocates a truncated Yugoslavia. Milovan Novakovic thought that the international activities of Bosnia-Hercegovina were unacceptable for the Serbian people. He demanded that Haris Silajdzic [foreign minister of Bosnia-Hercegovina] no longer represent the interests of Serbs from Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Endorsing the speech by Alija Izetbegovic, Stjepan Kljujic [head of the Croatian Democratic Community of Bosnia-Hercegovina] said that he was very saddened by the fact that the parliament did not express sympathy with the suffering of people in Croatia, because, as he said, Croatian Kostajnica had today been flattened by Bosnia.

Dragan Kalinic presented the view of the reformists for the three-stage model [trostepen] of a union of sovereign states. The last participant in the discussion, Nijaz Durakovic, emphasized once again the need to stop the cataclysm of war.

After yet another long break, the deputies were presented the conclusions that were agreed among the parties. The conclusions were read by Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the Assembly:

[Begin Krajisnik recording] Our vital interests are democratic development, full equality and the mutual respect of all peoples and nationalities, and the attainment of economic stability and social welfare. All this can be achieved only in peace. The Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina demands the support of all peoples and nationalities and all citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina for our drive toward peace and democracy and for resolving all contentious issues in a peaceful manner.

As a result of the discussion, the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina has come to the conclusion that there are different views on how the state crisis in Yugoslavia should be resolved and that there are different approaches to the position of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the current negotiations. The Assembly is in favor of finding a political solution through a democratic dialogue. The aim is to find a solution that would be acceptable to all three nations and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina. All options would be open, equal, legal, and legitimate, provided that in the process of their realization they exclude the application of force. The conclusions and assessments of this Assembly session represent the basis and direction of further talks at the peace conference in The Hague. [end recording]

[Djogo] The introductory speech on the political-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, the second point on the agenda of today's extraordinary session of the assembly, was made by Jure Pelivan, president of the Government of [Bosnia-Hercegovina]. [passage omitted]

The first speaker after Jure Pelivan was Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who announced a session of the republican Presidency scheduled for tomorrow. The session should discuss the reports of the ministries [of Internal Affairs and National Defense] and forward them, perhaps next week, to the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Tonight's discussion would not lead us anywhere, Izetbegovic said, because facts too can be interpreted in a different way. Izetbegovic will also call a session of the SFRY Presidency at which the members should agree on how to stop the transfer of armed clashes to Bosnia-Hercegovina. With regard to this, the President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said:

[Begin Izetbegovic recording] Tomorrow, I intend to present at a session of the Presidency an idea of somehow neutralizing a zone, demilitarizing a zone of about 5-10 km on the right of the rivers Sava and Una. This is for the time being. Of course, we are not precluding the possibility of this kind of neutralization or intervention or something else being done in other places if needs be. For the time being this area is actually the point of contact, what one may call a close contact between some military, armed formation, if I may call them that. [end recording]

[Djogo] After a fairly long break, Mariofil Ljubic, on behalf of the Croatian Democratic Community's deputy caucus, presented ten of this party's points. They support Izetbegovic's proposal for a demilitarized zone around the rivers of Una and Sava; condemn some sections of the Yugoslav People's Army for taking part in the aggression against Croatia; demand a halt to armed attacks on Croatia from the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina; demand that the federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs be called to account in view of the Martic case; and propose the setting up of a representative group consisting of the members of the republican presidency, Assembly, and the government, including international observers overseeing the cease-fire. According to the proposal made by the deputy caucus of the Croatian Democratic Community, the control of the border area would only be carried out by the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Full support is also given to the order of Stjepan Mesic that the Army returns to barracks. They also demand that recruits are not sent to the Yugoslav People's Army while the war is going on in Croatia.

The discussion on the demands made by the deputy caucus of the Croatian Democratic Community was not held tonight. They will be forwarded to the appropriate organs in the republic and will be discussed at the Assembly session scheduled for next week.

Presidency Calls For SFRY Presidency Session

LD1209183291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Following yesterday's session of the republican assembly, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina today decided to ask for an urgent meeting of the Yugoslav Presidency to consider the situation facing Bosnia- Hercegovina, and to adopt corresponding decisions against attempts to drag it into the current conflict, the Presidency's information service reports tonight. [passage omitted]

Izetbegovic Supports Demilitarized Zone

LD1209185191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1756 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Sep 12 (TANJUG)—Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic told a press conference here today that this republic would propose to the Yugoslav Presidency that "a belt around the rivers the Sava and the Una be demilitarized as soon as possible."

"All armed formations, except the regular police, the Army with light weaponry and the European monitors," would be removed from that belt which borders with the Republic of Croatia, Izetbegovic specified, and added that "the ethnic structure of the police would be on a parity principle."

Izetbegovic pointed out that, for him, the most important thing was "to preserve a peaceful Bosnia-Hercegovina."

Karadzic Rejects Izetbegovic Border Initiative

AU1209195291 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] After yesterday's Assembly session, it can be said that when it comes to Bosnia-Hercegovina's (?protagonists), there will be no war in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Serbian Democratic Party President Radovan Karadzic said this at today's news conference.

Replying to journalists' questions on Izetbegovic's initiative for the demilitarization of a belt of land on Bosnia-Hercegovina's border with Croatia, Karadzic stressed that the local Serbs will not agree to this because they would be left without protection.

Serbian Autonomous Region Proclaimed

LD1209152591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] Trebinje, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—At its session in Trebinje today, the assembly of the community of municipalities of Eastern and Old Hercegovina passed a decision to recognize the "Serbian Autonomous Region (SAO) of Hercegovina" to include Trebinje, Bileca, Gacko, Nevesinje, Kalinovik, Ljubinje, Rudo, and Cajnice municipalities.

Under the decision, the SAO of Hercegovina is an inseparable part of the Federal state of federative Yugoslavia and an integral part of the Federal unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The decision will be submitted to the republic's Assembly for adoption.

Bosnia's Filipovic Advocates Unified Bosnia

AU1209195391 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 91

[Text] The more the EC tries to help us, the more (?all protagonists) in the conflict hurry to gain positions. This was stressed at a news conference today by Mohammed Filipovic, vice president of the Muslim Bosnian Organization. Unfortunately, Filipovic added, war is at Bosnia-Hercegovina's door. We must not allow our republic to be divided and ethnically-divided states to be created here, Filipovic said.

The primary position of the Muslim Bosnian Organization is that Bosnia- Hercegovina must remain united and sovereign because only in this kind of Bosnia-Hercegovina will the principles and interests of both Serbs and Croats, living in one state, be preserved on the basis of full equality, Filipovic stressed.